

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 81

PRICE TWO CENTS

## LEE PLAN FOR FRAME SCHOOLHOUSES STIRS UP MANY OPPONENTS

R. Clipston Sturgis, Former Chairman of Commission, Can See Neither Safety Nor Economy in It

### QUESTIONS FIGURES

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Wooden buildings for housing children are neither economical nor safe, according to R. Clipston Sturgis, former chairman of the schoolhouse commission, and are not consistent with the move of the mayor and Boston Chamber of Commerce to extend the fire limits.

"The move to build small, wooden schoolhouses is not judicious in view of the fact that other buildings of permanent and fireproof construction can be constructed at an increase of cost of only 8 or 10 per cent over the frame structures and that will even up in five years," said Frank E. Cabot, secretary of the Boston board of underwriters, today.

"I think the trouble is that the city has tried to make its brick schoolhouses too ornate instead of constructing them along simple, plain lines. Small buildings may be constructed of terra cotta at only a small increase in cost and they will be more serviceable in every way besides being much more economical in the end."

"I can't understand how any wise person can want to increase the amount of frame construction in this city. It is against the movement of the mayor and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to reduce third class construction and to extend the fire limits. Since the city does not insure its buildings this board can make no protest, but the presence of wooden schoolhouses near other structures increases the fire risk."

C. H. Blackall, chairman of the committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce working for extension of the fire limits on first and second class building construction, said of the plan to put up wooden school buildings:

"I think it is a mistake. There is no justification for it at all. It is poor policy. There is practically no difference in cost between a second and third class structure."

"The exterior should certainly be fireproof. The saving in cost of a wooden building over a second class or partly fireproof structure is too insconsiderate to think of; it wouldn't be more than 5 per cent."

"The small schoolhouses could be built of some permanent material on the design of the unit plan so that additions could be made later as desired. This would be establishing a progressive economical policy and would be entirely feasible."

"I have always been of the opinion that wooden buildings are only a makeshift and do not have a very artistic appearance," said John J. Attridge, acting mayor. "I like to see nice brick buildings of good size, not little houses that look as though they had been put up by some individual who couldn't afford anything better."

"I don't believe it is the policy of the school committee to build these small wooden structures as permanent affairs. I believe that in some districts there are only enough pupils for one extra room and that under such conditions a temporary, wooden, one-room, cottage schoolhouse can be used to advantage

(Continued on page four, column one)

## MR. UNTERMYER DECLINES TO ACT IN MONEY INQUIRY



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

ARSENE P. PUJO

WASHINGTON — Samuel Untermyer, the New York attorney, who was proposed by Representative Henry of Texas to the committee on banking and currency as counsel in the "money trust" investigation, has declined to take part in that inquiry.

Mr. Untermyer in a long telegram to Mr. Henry asked him to withdraw his name from consideration and to inform the banking and currency committee of which Representative Pujo of Louisiana is chairman, that he would not serve as its counsel.

"Explain that I have neither time nor disposition to enter upon any such controversy," Mr. Untermyer said in his message.

## MR. KNOX SAILS AFTER INSPECTING PANAMA CANAL

COLON—Secretary Knox and party sailed from here Thursday afternoon on the cruiser Washington for Port Limon, Costa Rica, where they are due today. Thence they will proceed to Cartago, San Jose and finally to Punta Arenas in the same republic.

Mr. Knox was escorted on his visit to the canal by members of the engineering corps and stops were made at each point of interest, including the Gatun dam, where a two-hour stay was made and the secretary went over the work personally.

Mr. Knox says he is well pleased with his trip so far. He believes it will result in much closer relations between the United States and the Central American countries.

Resolutions praising the visit of Mr. Knox have been adopted by the city council of Panama.

## DREDGE LEAVES FOR NEW ORLEANS

QUINCY, Mass.—Early this morning the new suction dredge New Orleans, built for the United States government at the Fore River shipbuilding yards for use in the Mississippi river, left the yard for her station. She was under the command of Capt. Joseph Smith, who had charge during her recent trials.

The new dredge is able to draw up 3000 tons of mud and sand in 35 minutes, and dump that amount in three minutes. She is of the twin screw type, with two engines to each propeller shaft, the forward engines being used to operate the vessel's dredging machinery as well.

(By the United Press)

PAU, France—M. Tabuteau, flying in a monoplane, today broke his own record, covering 155 miles at the aerodrome here in 2 hours 7 minutes 54 seconds. His former record was 2 hours 22 minutes 57 seconds. Vedrines also broke his own speed record for one hour, flying 102 miles.

AVIATORS BREAK OWN RECORDS

(By the United Press)

EL PASO, Tex.—Gen. Pascual Orozco severed his relations today with the Madero government, and will assume command of the Vasquistas upon the arrival of the rebel army under Campa and Salazar on the outskirts of Chihuahua.

A strong guard has been placed at the international railroad bridge on the American side and the track piled up with building stones. That Col. Francisco Villas Fries with 800 federales is moving upon Juarez is indicated by scouts seen within a few miles of Juarez early today.

GEN. OROZCO QUILTS MADERO AND IS TO LEAD REBELS

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command of the Vasquistas upon the

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huahua.

NEW YORK—Despatches received here

today say that President Madero of Mexico denies that Americans have been

slain in Velardena. He also predicts that

order will soon be established in the

state of Durango where the revolutionists

have been the most active outside of

Chihuahua.

MALDEN MAY VOTE CHANGES

Plans for the remodelling of the city

hall in Malden and the enlargement of

the quarters of the assessing department

have been prepared by John R. Greene,

councilman, and an appropriation of

\$2800 will be requested of the city coun-

cil for the work.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

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MR.

UNTERMYER

DECLINES TO ACT

IN MONEY INQUIRY

BRITAIN MAY RUSH BILL FOR MINIMUM WAGE IN COAL MINES

PREMIER BELIEVED TO HAVE SUPPORT OF HOUSE OF LORDS AND OPPOSITION FOR ACTION ENFORCING NEW PRINCIPLE

SITUATION BETTER

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—Upwards of 1,000,000 miners are now idle, but not the slightest sign of disturbance has been manifested. All yesterday the cabinet committee, consisting of the prime minister, Mr. Lloyd-George and Sir Edward Grey, which has charge of the negotiations, was engaged in attempting to find a way out of the entanglement.

At 4 o'clock when questions were finished the House of Commons was crowded in expectation of a government announcement. None of the three ministers, however, were in their places and the home secretary announced that negotiations were proceeding and that he had no information to give. At 11 o'clock the House was informed by the president of the Board of Trade that the negotiations were being continued and that the speech of the prime minister to the miners federation would immediately be published.

The Northumberland owners have joined the section in favor of compromise with the result that 60 per cent of the owners are now ready to agree to the government proposals.

These proposals are to be embodied in a bill which it is believed will be introduced on Monday. They take the form of a minimum wage based on the rates prevailing in various districts and accompanied by safeguards with respect to output and continuity. The bill has been already drafted but it can of course only be passed into law with the consent of the opposition and the House of Lords so that it is understood that Mr. Asquith has made sure of these before he addressed the miners.

The leader of the minority of owners, Mr. Thomas, insists that the government is introducing a tremendous innovation which will destroy collective bargaining, introduce an element of compulsion in labor disputes and adopt the principle of state regulation of wages. If the act is passed it will, however, enable the owners to appeal to the law and give more permanence to any settlements which had not been sanctioned by Parliament.

Conference Adjourned

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Hope of an immediate settlement of the coal strike ended today when the conference between the committee of operators, miners and representatives of the cabinet was adjourned until next Tuesday. It was stated that both sides to the controversy continued firm in their original position.

Mr. Asquith was escorted on his visit to the canal by members of the engineering corps and stops were made at each point of interest, including the Gatun dam, where a two-hour stay was made and the secretary went over the work personally.

Mr. Asquith said that the Scottish and South Wales operators are holding out against the establishment of the minimum wage scale which would settle the strike at once.

A complete statement of the government's plans will be made by the premier in the House of Commons on Monday.

There is a strong optimistic feeling that the strike will be ended within a week.

At the home office it was estimated today that 1,049,407 miners had joined the strike.

It is learned that the government is prepared to take over and operate a sufficient number of mines, if necessary, until settlement can be reached.

Service was curtailed today on all the steamship lines out of Liverpool. No vessels left the docks excepting the passenger liners which were compelled to make their regular contract sailings.

This brings the amount subscribed up to date to \$54,027.

FOLLOWING ARE THE CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TODAY TO THE FUND OF \$150,000 WHICH IS BEING RAISED TO GUARANTEE THE CONTINUATION OF OPERA AT THE BOSTON OPERA HOUSE: J. T. Coolidge, Jr., \$100; Edward R. Andrews, \$100; A. Friend, \$50; A. Friend, \$50; Thomas Lindall Winthrop, \$100; George F. Willett, \$500; F. S. Converse, \$300; Miss Marion McG. Noyes, \$25; C. M. Loeffler, \$50; Frederick W. Clemm, \$100; Sarah W. Pickering and Mary O. Pickering, \$10; Marc A. Blumenberg, \$100.

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FRANKLIN FINED \$400

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bert H. Franklin, who pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to influence a juror, was fined \$400 today.

NEARLY \$1,000,000 IS INVOLVED IN SALE OF SUMMER STREET ESTATE

Hathaway and New England buildings, opposite South station, purchased by Augustus Hemenway, Morris Gray and John C. Gray, trustees, from Nathaniel Hathaway and Anna H. Swift, through the offices of C. W. Whittier & Bro.

C. W. Whittier & Brother have sold for Nathaniel Hathaway of Germantown, Pa., and Anna H. Swift of New Bedford, the large estate valued at rising \$1,000,000 at the corner of Atlantic avenue and 180-20 Summer street, consisting of the parcel of land with the two six-story mercantile buildings thereon, known as the Hathaway building and the New England building, to Augustus Hemenway, Morris Gray and John C. Gray, trustees under the will of Augustus Hemenway, late of Milton.

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Plans for the remodelling of the city hall in Malden and the enlargement of

the quarters of the assessing department

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Wooden buildings for housing children are neither economical nor safe, according to R. Clipston Sturgis, former chairman of the schoolhouse commission, and are not consistent with the move of the mayor and Boston Chamber of Commerce to extend the fire limits.

"The move to build small, wooden schoolhouses is not judicious in view of the fact that other buildings of permanent and fireproof construction can be constructed at an increase of cost of only 8 or 10 per cent over the frame structures and that will even up in five years," said Frank E. Cabot, secretary of the Boston board of underwriters, today.

"I think the trouble is that the city has tried to make its brick schoolhouses too ornate instead of constructing them along simple, plain lines. Small buildings may be constructed of terra cotta at only a small increase in cost and they will be more serviceable in every way besides being much more economical in the end."

C. H. Blackall, chairman of the committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce working for extension of the fire limits on first and second class building construction, said of the plan to put up wooden school buildings:

"I think it is a mistake. There is no justification for it at all. It is poor policy. There is practically no difference in cost between a second and third class structure."

"The exterior should certainly be fireproof. The saving in cost of a wooden building over a second class or partly fireproof structure is too insconsiderate to think of; it wouldn't be more than 5 per cent."

"The small schoolhouses could be built of some permanent material on the design of the unit plan so that additions could be made later as desired. This would be establishing a progressive economical policy and would be entirely feasible."

Send your "Want" ad to 

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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## LEE PLAN FOR FRAME SCHOOLHOUSES STIRS UP MANY OPPONENTS

(Continued from page one)

until the committee has time to build a permanent structure.

"I much prefer to see a brick building of several rooms than a lot of little wooden buildings. The schoolhouses of the West are built along plain but effective solid lines and are ahead of those of the East."

"Mr. Lee's figures approximating the cost of a room at \$8000 are not correct," said Mr. Sturgis. "The proper schedule to work on is the cost for each pupil, not each room, and the figures may be obtained by any one for all classes of buildings, from the reports of the schoolhouse department. These show that the cost of construction has gradually worked down to a basis of \$130 a pupil for first-class construction, making the cost a room of 44 pupils, which is the present standard, \$5720."

"Wooden buildings are much more expensive to the city in the end than the most modern schoolhouses of first-class fireproof construction throughout recently erected. The maintenance of a wooden building adds considerably."

"Some of the wooden buildings now included in the list of city schoolhouses, their date of completion and the cost for each pupil are as follows: Aberdeen, 1897; \$199 a pupil at a time when wooden construction was cheaper than it is today; Bailey street, 1880, \$151; Brewster, 1895, \$130; Harbor View, 1883, \$75, with no cellar and absolutely without the requirements of today; Oak Square, 1894, \$200. That is a fair example of what wooden buildings cost."

"When I was on the board we erected a two-room addition to the Hobart street wooden schoolhouse in 1907 at a cost of \$12,000, or \$120 a pupil. At the time of erecting wooden buildings, the following second class structures of fireproof exterior and wooden frame interior, were erected:

"Wynan, 1892, \$140; Boardman, 1900, \$133; Winship, 1901, \$194; Williams, 1892, \$201; Kent, 1895, \$178; Bacon, 1897, \$166."

"First-class structures have been erected as follows: Peter Fenouil, 1909, \$141; Bishop Cheverus, 1909, \$160; Nathan Hale, 1909, \$140; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1908, \$150; Sarah J. Baker, 1908, \$134. These buildings are of the best construction and have the best equipment of any buildings in the city of Boston and are fireproof throughout."

"The schoolhouse department today is building poorer schoolhouses of first-class type than formerly. Wooden floors, wooden partitions and even around the staircases are being worked in by the department so that the new first-class schoolhouses are not at all in the same class with those erected three years ago."

"The whole schoolhouse department is upset today. Formerly it was organized on an orderly basis, having the most efficient heating and electrical departments in the country. I was about to establish an architectural division when I left but this department has been allowed to fall back."

"Mr. Sturgis, formerly chairman of the schoolhouse commission, was one of the best authorities on those matters and he was directly opposed to anything but permanent fireproof structures," said J. E. Fuller of the George A. Fuller Company.

"Permanent buildings mean economy to the city in the end. There is a big difference in the insurance rate and in the upkeep. In a few years the wooden buildings would require repairs of a serious nature and that means money."

"I believe the time is here now when we should build structures of a permanent nature even though small, thereby ensuring safety. In 10 years there would be a great saving over wooden structures which require painting every year, and many other items of expense. A small permanent structure may be added to at any time."

Isaac F. Woodbury of Woodbury & Leighton said that on first thought the proposition seemed a retrograde step.

"Strong efforts are being made today," he added, "to do away with third class or wooden buildings here. It seems rather strange policy for the city to put up wooden buildings with such strong opposition being manifested."

"I do not believe it would be safe to go more than one story high," said Edward F. Woods of Hinckley & Woods, insurance agents. "I should think it would be unsafe to place children on a second story."

"The schoolhouses should be built as safely as possible. You can build reinforced concrete structures with but a trifling more expense than wooden buildings and they will be fireproof."

"The difference between frame and stone or brick buildings so far as insurance rates are concerned would make no difference as the city does not insure its buildings. However, I learn from statistics that a school building is burned for every week in the year in this country."

Mr. Lee says that he would like to

build permanent one or two-story wooden schoolhouses in the outlying districts of the city in sections not congested and where land is cheap enough to buy a tract of sufficient size to give from 50 to 100 square feet of playground for each child.

"I would like to see this plan adopted if, by doing so, the city could save money and take a forward step in decreasing the number of pupils to each teacher," he said. "If money could not be saved the whole scheme would fall down. Of course if we had to pay too much for the land there would be no economy. We are asking the opinion of the finance commission on the cost so that we may have authoritative data on that point."

"In a reasonable time the classes should be reduced so that none would contain more than 36. That means more rooms."

"Assuming that it would be less expensive to the city, I would build one-story buildings, or even two-story with plenty of stairs, and away from other structures to be safe. They would be artistic and would be permanent. Some of the finest structures in the country are of wood and I am today living in a frame house more than 150 years old."

"I am in favor of extending the fire limits and of reducing third class construction in the crowded districts, but these schoolhouses would be away out and would not be like three-story apartment houses built close together."

## LAWRENCE STRIKE IS CONCEDED OVER AS MORE MILLS GIVE IN

(Continued from page one)

tion, who apply for work on or before March 6."

Without interference from the police or other authorities 15 children in charge of a committee were placed on the 7:11 a.m. train for Washington, where they will appear Saturday before the congressional committee, which is to hear the Berger and Wilson resolutions on the Lawrence strike situation.

Policeman Michael Minahan, who led the police charge last Saturday, lined three roundsmen in front of the ticket window and begged of the crowd of 300 persons to "please give way there and let the ladies get their tickets."

The crowd began to gather by 6:30 a.m. and at 7 o'clock the waiting room was filled. Shortly before the train pulled in, Sergeant Minahan and one policeman re-enforced the two who had been on duty since 6 o'clock. A few moments later three militia officers, under command of Lieutenant Campbell, judge advocate of the soldiery here, came in to help the police, who had no difficulty in making an aisle through the crowd, and to the singing of the Marcellise the little ones marched to the train and were off.

Those in charge of the children were Samuel Lipsen, chairman of the strikers' children's committee; Miss Josephine Liss; Simon Knebel of Philadelphia, Samuel Maroni and Ricardo Frazio.

Commissioner of Labor C. P. Neill accompanied by Special Agent F. C. Craxton of the federal department of labor, arrived in the city Thursday.

## AUTHORITIES IN STRIKE PRAISED

Praise for Lawrence city officials, police and the militia was given by speakers at the dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Somerset last night. About 350 members attended.

The Lawrence strike was discussed at length and Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, one of the speakers, got an ovation.

Marcus M. Marks, members of the Roosevelt committee on industrial peace, and John N. Cole, former speaker of the House, spoke in behalf of the mill owners. William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, was present.

D. Chauncy Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, presided.

The Rev. Clarke Carter, city missionary of Lawrence, related some of his experiences during the strike.

## SUBURBS TO HAVE CHARTER HEARINGS

Hearings on proposed changes in city charters of Malden, Medford and Melrose have been assigned by the committee on cities of the Legislature and action will probably be taken by all three cities this year when new forms are submitted by the revision committee to the voters.

The Malden hearing will be held this evening in the Malden High School Assembly hall.

Medford's charter hearing will be held on March 8, in Tufts hall.

Upon request of the charter revision commission of Melrose the hearing scheduled for this week will be held on March 12 in the city auditorium. Three plans are submitted in Melrose and these are to be acted upon by the aldermen at their meeting on Monday.

### WELLS PRIZE AWARDED

David A. Wells prize of \$500 offered to students and instructors in the economics department at Harvard College has been awarded to M. T. Copeland '07, now instructor of economics at New York University. Dr. Copeland was formerly an instructor at Harvard.

### COLLEGE BUILDING BURNS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Millard Hall, the dental building at the University of Minnesota, was practically destroyed by fire early today. The loss will reach \$175,000.

## LOYAL TROOPS FIRE ON PEKING RIOTERS AND DISPERSE MOB

(By the United Press)

PEKING—Rioting was resumed here tonight, although order had been largely restored during the afternoon. By order of President Yuan the loyal troops fired into a mob which was moving toward the legation quarter. Many of the rioters were slain and the mob fled to other sections of the city. Rioters caught are shot. No foreigners have been slain.

The main force of mutinous soldiery belonging to Yuan's Chinese army has left the city and the fires, causing an estimated loss of \$12,000,000 have been extinguished.

Three regiments of Yuan's bodyguard patrolled the roads leading to the foreign legations, and the legation guards were kept on duty.

While the railway line to Tientsin was cut in several places today, none of the trains were interfered with.

The spread of flames following the mutiny of 2000 men of Yuan Shih Kai's Chinese army for some time threatened to destroy the northern section of this city.

It was reported that the rioters pledged themselves to continue the disorder for three days as a protest against reduction in their pay.

(By the United Press)

TIENTSIN—A portion of the troops at Fengtien, on the main line of the railway, revolted today when word was received of the rioting in Peking and attempted to slay their officers. Loyal troops were ordered to quell the mutiny and conflict followed.

The committee in charge of the production of the play consists of the Misses Mildred Aldrich '12 of Melrose, Agnes Rhodes '13 of Waltham, Virginia Mayberry '14 of Waltham and Ada Taylor '15.

## B. U. GIRL WRITES PLAY GIVEN IN SLEEPER HALL



MISS HORTENSE HARRIS

GAMMA DELTA SORORITY OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY is presenting an original play, entitled "It Happened at B. U." in Jacob Sleeper hall this afternoon. The show will be repeated tonight. The author of the play is Miss Hortense L. Harris '13 of Fayette street, Cambridge. All the characters are drawn from members of the faculty and student body.

The officers of the association are to be a general council composed of one member from each municipality which joins the association, an executive committee of not less than five and not more than nine members, and a secretary-treasurer.

It is proposed that there be committees of the general council to consider the various classes of public improvements in which cities and towns in the metropolitan district are interested.

The protesting committee says there is no public demand for such a commission, and the report of the planning commission "is especially lacking in evidence as to the necessity for a new commission."

The committee further says: "The objects of the planning commission can be carried out through existing commissions so far as objects can be accomplished advantageously by any commission."

"Some of the objects proposed are under existing conditions visionary and not practical, such as 'the better distribution of areas and of buildings for residence, manufacturing, trade and transportation.'

The members of the committee

are as follows: A. L. Cutting of Weston, W. O. Souther, Jr. of Cohasset, F. H. Gilson of Wellesley, C. B. Humphrey of Scarsdale, A. C. Galiano of Hull, Abner Morse of Canton and Charles A. Ross of Quincy.

Mayor Stone, Representative Piper, John O. Hall, J. B. Sullivan, for the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, and Charles B. Herne, president of the Furnace Brook parkway in the city of Quincy from Hancock street to the Quincy shore reservation and that the commission be authorized to expend \$240,000 for the same.

Senator Dixon will make his headquarters in Washington. Mr. Knox will have charge of the Chicago headquarters.

Colonel Roosevelt was at his desk in the Outlook offices today. He was visited in the course of the day by Governor Stubbs of Kansas, Amos Pinchot, Dr. Henry Moscovitz and others.

The following officers for the New York City Roosevelt committee have been selected: President, Charles H. Duell, lawyer, commissioner of patents under McKinley and judge of the District of Columbia court under Roosevelt; treasurer, Eton Huntington Hooker, and secretary, Oliver C. Carpenter.

## NOT OUT-OF RACE SAYS LA FOLLETTE

MADISON, Wis.—Senator Robert M. La Follette has this to say in his magazine, out today:

"I take this means of answering many inquiries and misrepresentations. I shall continue as a candidate for well defined principles and for a definite program of legislation, which once enacted into law, will break the hold of privilege on the industrial life of the people and free them from the burden imposed by thousands of millions of fictitious capitalization. In 20 years of fighting for the progressive cause I have not halted nor turned aside to find the easy way. I have steadfastly refused to make combinations which would in any way involve the issues in uncertainty. I want the support of such delegates only as are willing to win or to lose if need be, on this basis."

CHARLES E. FARNSWORTH RESIGNS

Charles E. Farnsworth, advertising agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, has resigned, to take effect on April 1. He was appointed advertising agent of the Boston & Maine about five years ago, succeeding Walter Hayden, and during his connection with the road was instrumental in modernizing its advertising methods, his work in this direction attracting widespread attention.

Not only in the character of the road's newspaper and magazine advertising was his progressiveness shown, but also in connection with the company's vacation season's booklets, all of which were brought up to a high standard of excellence, typographical and otherwise.

HARBOR EXPERT COMPLETES WORK

G. L. Wendemuth, the German harbor development expert, went to New York with Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors last night instead of Saturday, as was originally planned. The baurat has finished his work here. He will remain in New York long enough to complete his report and then sail for Germany.

A. FOXTON FERGUSON HERE AGAIN

A. Foxton Ferguson of London, Eng., the lecturer on folk lore and songs of his native land, is in this country on his second tour and is giving a course at the Brooklyn Institute. He will speak at Harvard March 22.

## COMMITTEE REPORT FAVORS ABOLITION OF PLANNING BOARD

Fifteen reasons why the metropolitan planning board of Greater Boston should be defeated are set forth in a report just made by a committee appointed in January to consider the subject and a new modified plan is proposed.

The committee proposes the formation of a voluntary association by cities and towns within the metropolitan district. It is to be called the Municipal Association.

Its objects, as set forth by the committee, in a draft of the constitution are to "promote the spread of knowledge among cities and towns of all matters affecting their general welfare; to obtain and publish information concerning all proposed legislation to consider any and all questions which affect the public; to aid in securing more active and efficient cooperation between the several cities and towns upon all matters where cooperation is found to be desirable."

Any city or town within any of the metropolitan districts and any other city or town which may be admitted by vote of the association is entitled to membership. Each city and town is entitled to send one delegate to be a member of the general council of the association.

The officers of the association are to be a general council composed of one member from each municipality which joins the association, an executive committee of not less than five and not more than nine members, and a secretary-treasurer.

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## WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

## STUDENTS AT MAINE TO FORM VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

ORONO, Me.—A move for more adequate fire protection for the University of Maine is being made among the students. The Orono fire department is located at such a distance that it takes much time to reach the university grounds. It is now proposed to form two companies of 25 men each and institute a method of giving general alarm.

Arrangements have been made with the Central Maine Fair Association, whereby a scholarship of \$30 in the College of Agriculture will be given to the high school student who raises the best corn during the coming summer. To be eligible for the scholarship the student must enter the four-year course in agriculture at the beginning of the fall semester in 1912.

There is much interest in the preparations for the annual farmers' week to be held under the auspices of the university this year, March 4 to 8. In former years the instruction given in agriculture during the week has been much appreciated by the farmers of the state and from present indications the attendance this year will be larger than ever. On March 6, the tablet erected to Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, one of the pioneers in agricultural interests in Maine, will be unveiled. The dedication of this tablet will be under the direction of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations which includes the state grange.

## YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—James E. Meeker '13, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been elected chairman of the board of editors of the Yale Literary Magazine for 1912-13. The other editors elected were Allen Shelden '13, of Detroit, Mich.; Ewing T. Webb '13, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Alexander H. Beard '13, of New York city, and John K. Clark '13, of Flushing, N. Y. The latter will manage the business end of the magazine.

Edward M. Porter '13, of Springfield, Mass., won the Ten Eyck prize speaking contest for excellence in delivering an original oration. His subject was "Trusts and the Nations."

That Yale will abandon her present system of dividing the school year in two terms extending from September till December and January till June to adopt the semester system seems evident. This change has been advocated by members of the faculty and students alike for several years, but not until it was urged strongly by almost the entire undergraduate body this winter was the matter taken up seriously.

## WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The committee which is raising the \$1,000,000 endowment for Wesleyan University, re-founded their efforts this week, as up to the present time only \$600,000 has been pledged. In order to secure many of the pledges it will be necessary to obtain the entire amount by Commencement day. Letters have been sent to all the alumni of the institution setting forth these facts and urging their cooperation.

The Wesleyan Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., will hold its annual banquet tonight, President William Arnold Shanklin will be the guest of honor, and A. R. Robertson '12 of Springfield, Mass., will represent the undergraduates.

Manager W. W. Miller of the football team has announced that the season of 1911 resulted in a surplus of \$1077.73. This is the largest surplus in the history of the college.

## UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, Ia.—E. G. Schroeder, physical director at the University of Iowa, announced today that final arrangements have been made for the wrestling contest with Ames College, gymnasium next Thursday night. Iowa will be represented by Albert Gran and Floyd Gilliland of Storm Lake and Edward O'Connor of Lone Tree. This will be the first time Iowa has met Ames in wrestling and the first inter-collegiate wrestling tournament held in this state.

## H. M. STEWARD IS NEW ROADMASTER

Harry M. Steward, roadmaster of the elevated division of the Boston Elevated, has been appointed chief engineer of maintenance of way, and will have supervision over the present department of civil engineering, maintenance of way or surface lines and maintenance of way of elevated lines.

Mr. Steward received his education in Lynn, where, in addition to the regular courses of high school instruction, he pursued studies in mathematics and civil engineering.

In 1892 he joined the engineering department of the Boston & Maine railroad and later was transferred to the maintenance of way department.

## WATER SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

HANOVER, Mass.—Investigation into water supply by the committee appointed by the town at the last annual meeting has been completed. The committee will recommend a series of driven wells near the Drinkwater river, off Hanover street, in West Hanover, a pumping plant, standpipe and system of pipes, the whole to cost about \$100,000.

## OFFERS CUP FOR BEST BOWDOIN COLLEGE SONG

BRUNSWICK, Me.—An effort is being made to induce undergraduates of Bowdoin College to write new college songs. David W. Snow '73 of Portland wants Bowdoin to introduce the custom which exists in some other colleges of musical contests to bring out the ability of the undergraduates and alumni. He has offered a cup to be given to the class which produces the best song, with a financial prize of \$10 to the writer of the successful song. The cup would be contested for five years and deposited at the end of the fifth year by the class then holding it among the college trophies.

The second junior assembly of the year was held this week in Memorial hall. The committee in charge consisted of W. F. Twombly '13, Reading, Mass.; F. S. Wiggin '13, T. E. Emery '13, G. L. Skoffield and Kendrick Burns. The patroresses were Mrs. Henry Johnson, Mrs. G. T. Little, Mrs. R. J. Ham and Mrs. E. T. Brown. The assembly was attended by about 50 couples.

## BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After a series of trials which lasted several months Sock and Buskin Club has selected the following to be the cast in the production of Sir Arthur Pinero's "The Magistrate": Wilbur S. Deming '12, Sharon, Mass.; Melvin E. Sawin '14, Providence; John T. Walker Jr., Providence; J. H. A. La Rue '15; Reginald Poland, Providence; J. H. Starbuck '15, P. F. Dugan, Newburyport, Mass.; J. E. Ronne '14, Providence; B. L. West '15, S. G. A. Rogers '15, N. B. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. H. Stanbury, K. H. N. Nicholas and H. Koopman.

The program for junior week has been tentatively arranged. The festivities will be held May 23, 24 and 25. The circus will be held the first afternoon and Sock and Buskin will give its play in the evening. Pi Kappa farce comes Friday afternoon, the second day, and in the evening the fifteenth annual junior promenade will be held. A baseball game with Holy Cross will feature the third afternoon, and the musical clubs will give a concert in the evening.

## SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi societies at Smith College met for their regular entertainment, Alpha presenting Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," and Phi Kappa Psi, Kennedy's "The Winter Feast." Those who took part in Phi Kappa Psi were Louise Cornel '13 of Orange, N. J.; Ruth Payne '12 of Boston, Inez Tiedemann '13 of Savannah, Ga.; Louise Michael '12 of Buffalo, N. Y.; Lester Hopkins '12 of Rochester, N. Y.; Helen Houghton '12 of Northampton, Mass., and Eleanor Cory '13 of Englewood, N. J. Those who took part in Alpha play were Jane-Garey '13 of South Orange, N. J.; Marion Tanne '12 of Buffalo, N. Y.; Ruth Lawrence '12 of Medford, Conn.; Orpha Gerena '13 of Buffalo, N. Y.; Catharine McColister '13 of Detroit, Mich.; Elizabeth Roby '14 of Berlin, Conn.; Mary Worthen '13 of Hanover, N. H.; Helen Seagrave '12 of New York, and Dorothy Marcus '12 of Montclair, N. J. The manager of the Alpha play was Helen Forbes '12 of St. Louis.

## BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—At the last meeting of the Pianist Literary Society of Bates College, Professor Tubbs addressed the members on "Lincoln and Washington." At a business meeting preceding Miss Hazel Woodward '14, was elected secretary and Carl Rhodes '12, Walter Fletcher '13 and Miss Smalley '14, an executive committee.

The Euphonians Society presented "An Interrupted Proposal" recently for its members and friends. Officers were elected as follows: Secretary, Miss Ruth Morey; executive committee, A. W. Buck '12; Herbert Davis '12; Miss Esther Huekins '13; Miss Edith Adams '14. The college library has recently received several books as the gift of Harrison Putnam '70. Among them is an old Latin Litany which was published in Antwerp in 1623. It is printed in large old type with capital letters in red and the small letters in black. It contains several quaint woodcuts. On the fly leaf is a dedication in curious Dutch script.

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Final arrangements have been completed between the 1915 Debating Society and the freshman debating societies of Columbia and Pennsylvania. The debates will take place next month, Cornell meeting Penn at Philadelphia and Columbia at Ithaca.

The contract has been let for the new auditorium of the college of agriculture, to seat 3000 persons.

From the 50 candidates who tried out for parts in the "Rogues' Comedy," the spring production of the Dramatic Club, the final cast has been selected and includes the best known actors in the university. The production will be staged April 26.

## COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—Announcement has been made that the annual Lyford interscholastic prize speaking contest at Colby College will be held this year Friday afternoon and evening, May 10. The prizes offered are the same as last year. First prize \$50, second prize \$25, third prize \$15, fourth prize \$10. These prizes, the gift of the Hon. Will Hartwell Lyford of the class of 1879, of Chicago, Ill., are open to competition by any of the young men attending the preparatory schools of Maine.

## TORONTO SINGERS IN BOSTON

The Mendelssohn choir of Toronto and the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago appeared in Symphony hall Thursday evening before an audience that occupied all the seats and took up the standing room besides. The concert was one of those bold and successful enterprises which the Symphony hall management occasionally ventures on. The managers have said that financial success for the Toronto singers on their trip to New York and Boston was not possible, even under the most favorable circumstances. To make a favorable artistic impression and to cover a fair proportion of the expenses of the musical expedition from Canada to the United States was all that the backers of the choir counted on. The invaders have made their march to the sea and have opened a highway that cannot be closed. Art has given politics and commerce a lesson in internationalism.

The singing was directed by Dr. A. S. Vogt; the orchestral playing by Frederick Stock. There was one assisting soloist, Miss Florence Hinkle. The program consisted of plain orchestral numbers, selections for chorus with orchestral accompaniment, unaccompanied mixed choruses, male choruses, and one piece for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra played the following: Overture, "Liebesfrühling," op. 28, Georg Schumann; Traume, study to "Tristan and Isolde"; Bacchanale, from "Tannhäuser," Wagner; Symphonie waltz, opus 8, Frederick Stock.

The Mendelssohn choir, with the orchestra accompanying, sang the following: Judex Crederis, from the Te Deum, Berlioz; Sanctus, from the B minor mass, Bach; Chorale and choral finale, from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner.

The choir sang works without accompaniment as follows: Motet, "Crucifixus," Lotti; Motet, Psalm CXXXVII, Gounod; Hymn, "Ave, Maria Stella," Grieg; "Annie Laurie," arranged by Bantock; Hey nonino, Howard Brockway.

The men of the Toronto organization performed the following choruses: "Night-witchery," Van Storch; "The Nottingham Hunt," Bullard.

The soloist, choir and orchestra gave the Libera Me and Dies from Verdi's Manzoni Requiem.

The concert was interesting as a manifestation of the civic interchange going on everywhere, of course, and wherein does the significance of this particular exhibition of the talents of a western and of a northern city to an eastern city lie? Not in the lesson in Bach, Berlioz, Wagner and Grieg it brings. The musical public of Boston has had the thought of those masters adequately presented to it from season to season. It does not need to send half way across the continent for interpretations of the great choral works, either of the ancient or of the modern school.

The concert was useful first of all to Bostonians for what it told them of the musical taste and temperament of the people of Toronto and of Chicago. It was an opportunity for them to put the esthetic standards of the people of the interior part of the continent in comparison with their own. If a large majority of the audience, after hearing the Theodore Thomas players, did not judge the Chicago ideal of a brass section of an orchestra far superior to the Boston ideal, then surely there is no such thing as musical persuasion. If the listeners of Thursday night did not feel that Mr. Stock's horns, trumpets, trombones and tuba were a more agreeable tone unit than those of any director appearing in Boston in the last three years, save Weingartner, then the East had better go to school to the West straightway.

The greatest service of the Toronto singers' visit will be to put out of currency the cynical observation, made by local concert leaders, that choral music has had its day in Boston. The judgment will have to be reserved and made to run as follows: Half choral performances to the standard of the Symphony concerts, and you will attract the public. Offer the Vogt kind of singing and you will overflow your hall. And what is the Vogt kind of singing? It is that which consists of richly colored tone under all circumstances, tone that is never whitened, even in the tenor department, for the sake of a dramatic effect; foundation tone that keeps baritone smoothness down to the lowest note; upper melody tone that takes a soft, final high note with the delicacy of a violin harmonic. The perfect chord is the greatest desire in Dr. Vogt's manner of reading. Individuality of voice is not his prime care, even in a fugal passage of Bach. Double choruses and six voices motets take their impulsion from the logic of their chord sequence rather than from the inevitability of their counterpoint. The phrasing is from one group of harmonies to another, more than from one passage of melody to the next. The conception of the music and the style of its reading are synthetic. The inner voices never go into any subtleties of analysis. The contralto section is quite unassertive of its melodic rights; the first tenor division can rise to a phrase in its highest register and let the top note be a note and nothing more.

It is evident enough that Dr. Vogt does not select his singers on the formula adopted by many music societies south of the line of the Ashburton treaty. He does not consider that the general ensemble tone will smooth down rough voices scattered here and there through the chorus. The Toronto leader has a balance of tone in the four sections of his choir that indicates a dictator's power of selection and rejection of members.

The testing and sifting necessary to organizing such a master-chorus speaks of artistic restraint and loyalty and many another civic virtue in Toronto. It goes without saying that Dr. Vogt has complete command of the technique of choral conducting. Like almost all

conductors, however, outside of opera houses, he controls his singers in unaccompanied pieces to more effective purpose than he controls the combination of singers and orchestra. But it is making a hard search to find a point against this interpreter to say that his baton beat for the chorus alone when it should have ruled voices and instruments as a unit.

The most important test of his ability to carry along tone forces of differentiation of eloquence was in the Verdi excerpt, and this had an admirably vigorous, yet smooth, reading. The Berlioz "Te Deum" selection was an unfair trial of Dr. Vogt's powers, for it is unsuited to a chorus of the string quartet perfection of his. He was to have omitted it from the program and he had better not have heeded requests from the audience to include it.

Inevitably a chorus that seeks homophony perfection will excel in music of Gounod, even if such music is written in six instead of the regular four parts. Inevitably the men of such a choir will give a beautiful reading of the Von Storch night song and the Bullard hunting glee. There was a fineness of expression about the concert, as to both tone and interpretation that must affect for a day the musical taste of the listeners. Fineness, delicacy, reserve and dramatic lucidity characterized the work of the artists from Toronto and Chicago and these qualities were sympathetically mirrored in the work of Miss Hinkle.

Jordan hall was filled to capacity last night by an audience that loves and appreciates good music and the eager applause showed how well it liked the playing. The musicians had to respond to many recalls and there was a general feeling of regret that this was to be the last concert of the season by this quartet.

The Flonzaley quartet Self-effacement by each individual to produce ensemble virtuosity characterizes the work of the Flonzaley quartet. It may be possible for four men to play together with more collective genius, but it is doubtful if any four now, giving specific recitals do this. The Flonzaleys had with comprehension of the composer's meaning and an idea of the effect that be taken a wonderfully high understanding of musical art. Through all the limitless shades of a piece of music, individual ability and technique are subordinated and the result is pure, impersonal music.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## BECOMING BREAKFAST JACKET

Embroidered muslin trimmed with lace banding

Pretty and becoming breakfast jackets are always satisfactory for morning wear. This one is very dainty, being made of embroidered muslin trimmed with lace banding applied over the seams, as well as on the edges. The accompanying skirt is of linen and is six gored. It is trimmed with a single row of banding that is simple at the same time that it is effective.

The jacket is a charming one, taking most becoming lines. It can be made with a big collar and with three quarter sleeves after this manner, or with a small round collar and plain long sleeves if a plainer jacket is wanted.

Linen makes a most satisfactory material for odd skirts, but there are a great many others that can be utilized this season. The new cotton Bedford cords are very handsome as well as durable; pique, plain and figured, is to be much worn; and there are numberless wool fabrics that are appropriate for this design.

If a more elaborate skirt is wanted, a trimming portion can be arranged over the lower edge as shown in one of the small views, but the treatment illustrated is excellent and linen is just as good as any material that could be named. Entire costumes of this sort are worn, however, and both jacket and skirt could be made from lawn or batiste or Scotch gingham to be very pretty.

For the medium size the jacket will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2¾ yards 30, 2¼ yards 44 inches wide with 7 yards of banding and 6 yards of edging; for the skirt will be needed 5 yards 27, 3¾ yards 36 or 44 with 2½ yards of banding to make after the manner illustrated; if the band is used there will be needed 1½ yards of additional material 27, or 1 yard 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the jacket (7350) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 bust, and of the skirt (7072) in sizes from 22 to 32



waist, and can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## PANNIERS APPEAR ON SKIRTS

Ruffles also likely to be much seen

ACTUAL panniers have appeared on some of the French skirts, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. The extreme ones have voluminous panniers, which, in conjunction with a narrow floor length skirt beneath, bears a startling resemblance to our picturesque former friend, Dolley Varden.

The more demure, or, let us say, less eccentric ones, are content with indicating the bouffant hip drapery of a more coquettish epoch; their panniers are brought snugly across the figure and disappear at the back.

Of course the skirts that indulge in this novelty are of soft fine materials; in taffeta satin, and foulard they make their street appearance, and in silk green, blue, voile and chiffon cloth they serve for indoor wear.

You can guess without my telling that, in common with all new fashions, the first of these panniers are far more exaggerated than the later ones will be. Therefore, panniers may repel in the beginning, but it seems almost assured that we will see dozens of them under many names, more or less fanciful, before the coming season is far advanced.

There will be no falling off in the fashion for violet and pink, blue and gray, green and brown, but there is little doubt but that more white will be included than for some time. So far the preference is given to coat suits of white, such as those of taffeta first, then serge, poplin and a kind of cotton ratine or crêpe. The one piece frocks may continue to be chosen in all the colors of the rainbow, as formerly.

We are a queer people. We invent a lovely silk for formal wear, such as chiffon taffeta and satin, then we turn it into common, garish, everyday coat

## MAKING OVER NOT DIFFICULT

Last season's gowns easily brought up to date

WITH the probability of fuller skirts and more elaborate bodices, it looks as if the remodeling of last summer's gowns might be a little difficult. However, it is a good assumption to go that no change of fashions presents a situation impossible for the wisely economical woman to meet. The fashion designers of Paris do not change their modes in the direction of economy, but at the same time one fashion glides so smoothly into the ideas of the one preceding it that it is often possible to adapt the two, and on that basis there can be no difficulty in adapting last summer's modes to those before us.

It is always easier to diminish the size of a garment than to increase it, and so at first sight the present problem may seem puzzling. However, there are several features in the new modes that will help out; gowns are to be made of two or more materials, and on both skirts and bodices there is a good deal of over drapery. A new model in a lingerie gown shows a skirt with an embroidered front panel and some corresponding decoration down the back breadth, and there are three scant flounces on the sides connecting the two panels. Take a frock of all-over embroidery made in the scant fashion of last summer and add three flounces to the sides of the skirt and you have this

model exact in every detail. For the top, if it is on close princess lines, a flounce can be added.

The question of sleeves is always an important one in making over. The best authorities seem to think that there will be a good many set-in sleeves the coming season, and at the same time there seems to be no reason to suppose that the kimono sleeve worn so long will disappear. Whether the sleeve is cut in one piece with the gown or set in the straight, loose line with no fullness at the shoulders will be followed. This makes the doing over of sleeves far from difficult. If they are fresh and in good condition the kimono sleeve can be retained; if new sleeves are necessary, they can be inserted, cut on the same lines as the old ones, and the shoulder seam concealed by some trimming. Fresh sleeves are always a good aid in dressing up a half-worn gown.

Tailored models for the spring show an increasing use of lingerie accessories says the New York Tribune. There are wide, turned-up cuffs of lingerie, and the neckpiece covering the collar and lapels of the coat often passes through the first buttonhole and makes a little fall on the side of the coat. This is simply an extension of the fashion idea carried to the tailored garment, and no half-worn suit so trimmed could look

## TRIED RECIPES

### AMERICAN ENCHILADAS

CUT six large red chili peppers in halves, remove the seeds and veins and cook in boiling water 15 minutes, then press through a colander. The sauce should be thick and smooth. Chop the dark meat of a cold cooked chicken, season with salt, and add two tablespoons of the pepper pulp. Beat the eggs without separating very light, and add a cupful of milk. Mix a half cupful of cornmeal with a cupful of flour and a little salt; pour the egg and milk in this, making a thin batter. Put a little olive oil in a fryingpan and when hot enough pour the batter in enough batter to make a thin cake six inches across. Shake the pan until the mixture is set, then put two tablespoons of the chicken mixture on one side of the cake, roll with a knife and remove to a serving dish. When all are made pour the remaining chili sauce over the whole and sprinkle with grated parmesan cheese.

### BETSY PUDDING

Grease a deep pie dish and cover it with bread crumbs; over this put a layer of jam, then a layer of bread crumbs. Mix one half pint of milk, a tablespoonful of sugar and well-beaten egg; pour this over the bread crumbs. Dot little bits of butter over the top. Let the pudding soak for half an hour, then bake for another five minutes.

### ALMOND CUSTARD

Put a quarter of a cup of sugar into a granite saucepan, place over the fire, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and melt until a golden brown. Pour this while hot into small custard cups, just a little in the bottom of each cup, and while still warm, sprinkle with chipped almonds. Beat three eggs without separating until light; add four tablespoons of sugar and one and a half cups of milk. Fill the cups nearly full, stand them in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve very cold.—Los Angeles Herald.

### CREAMED TURNIPS

Boil white turnips until tender. If they are old this will require a long time, and the water on them should be changed once. When done cut into dice, make a white sauce with a cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste. Turn the diced turnips into a hot dish, pour the sauce over them, set them covered in the oven for five minutes and serve.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Turnips en surprise—Boil two or three turnips in salted water for five minutes, drain and cover with a light stock that is well flavored with herbs. When done pass through a fine sieve. To a cupful of turnips add two tablespoonsful of cream, a little white pepper and salt; fill some clams or paper cases half full, then make a custard with two egg-yolks and three tablespoonsfuls of the liquor in which the turnips were cooked. Pour this over the puree of turnips, place in a moderate oven until the custard is set; have the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth, with a pinch of salt and pepper; put a spoonful on top of each case. Brown a delicate straw color.

Diced turnips—Parboil and dice enough turnips to measure a pint; boil until tender in salted water with a tablespoonful of sugar. The water should be evaporated by the time the turnips are

done. Beat an egg, add three or four tablespoonsfuls of sweet cream, pour over the turnips, and let it heat, season, and serve.

Turnips glazed with gravy—Parboil four or five turnips, cut them in slices. Put two tablespoonsfuls of butter in a deep saucepan; when hot add the turnips and let them fry until a delicate brown. Cover with a quart of stock and boil until done, then remove the turnips, add to the stock a tablespoonful of browned flour mixed with water. When it begins to thicken pour over the turnips.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

## HOW ONE CAN USE THE TURNIP

Nutritious dishes made from cheap vegetable

OF all winter vegetables the turnip is probably the most abundant. It is cheap and nutritious, a good keeper and always on hand. When green vegetables are few and excessively expensive, the following recipes will be most timely:

Stuffed turnips—Boil whole four or five large turnips until tender. Take them up and drain. Cut a slice from the top and scoop out the center. Run the pulp which has been taken out through a sieve. Mix it with a little butter, cream, flour and the yolk of an egg, and season with salt and pepper. Fill the turnip shells with the mixture, replace the tops and brush with a beaten egg. Brown them in a brisk oven.

Mutton with turnips—Take eight large turnips, three ounces of butter, three quarters of a pint of weak stock and one tablespoonful of flour. Heat the butter in a saucepan, dice the turnips and put in the pan with the butter; season with salt and cayenne pepper. Let them cook a few minutes, then add the stock and boil gently until tender. The mutton is put in to stew with the turnips, when it is done. Dish and keep warm. Brown the flour in a little butter, add to the turnips, stir and boil for another five minutes.

Turnip croquettes—Mix one cupful of cold chopped meat, one cupful of onion, two cupfuls of mashed turnips, one cupful of bread, one egg, a little salt and pepper to taste. Form into croquettes, dip in beaten egg, then in bread-crumbs and fry.

Turnips en surprise—Boil two or three turnips in salted water for five minutes, drain and cover with a light stock that is well flavored with herbs. When done pass through a fine sieve. To a cupful of turnips add two tablespoonsfuls of cream, a little white pepper and salt; fill some clams or paper cases half full, then make a custard with two egg-yolks and three tablespoonsfuls of the liquor in which the turnips were cooked. Pour this over the puree of turnips, place in a moderate oven until the custard is set; have the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth, with a pinch of salt and pepper; put a spoonful on top of each case. Brown a delicate straw color.

Diced turnips—Parboil and dice enough turnips to measure a pint; boil until tender in salted water with a tablespoonful of sugar. The water should be evaporated by the time the turnips are

done. Beat an egg, add three or four tablespoonsfuls of sweet cream, pour over the turnips, and let it heat, season, and serve.

## IDEAL EXPLORERS

Writing in the Fortnightly Review, G. F. Affalo gives as his opinion that women of the right type, when thrown on their own resources, make ideal explorers, says a London special to the Monitor. The fact, he says, of comparatively few women making perfect companions of the road is no proof that they are bad travelers when alone. Left to herself, a woman manages admirably. Even in outlying spots, beyond the arm of law, the spark of chivalry which glows in the roughest mining camp would serve the lonely woman.

Traveling in Muhammadan countries women have the immeasurable advantages over men of the freedom of the pashmina, where they are eagerly welcomed by their less emancipated sisters.

The woman traveler, says Mr. Affalo, is cheerful, in adversity, tactful in difficulties, cajoling natives where a man might fail to drive them, making friends with men and children, and often winning more by a smile than a man could accomplish by emptying his pockets.

## TIME TO PAINT

March is the best month in spring in which to paint houses, etc., as the paint will last twice as long as when applied in hot weather, according to the Carpenter. In cold weather the component parts of the paint form a hard substance on the surface, almost as hard as glass; but in warm weather, the oil penetrates the wood and the paints wear off. For roofs, this is said to look better than paint and wear better;

Slack stone lime by putting into a tub, covering to keep the steam in. When slackened, pass the powder through a fine sieve and to each six quarts of the powder add one quart of rock salt and one gallon of water; then boil and skim clean. To each five gallons of this add one pound of pulverized alum, half a pound of pulverized copperas and slowly add three fourths pound of powdered potash; then fine sand or hickory ashes, four pounds; now add any desired color and apply the mixture with a brush, smoothly coating it on. Keep stirring it well as you add the ingredients, so it will be well mixed.

## MODES IN BRIEF

Chiffon gashes, held in place by being tied between a buttonhole slit in the gown, are extremely midship.

Sailor blouses of white corduroy have black satin collars and turnback cuffs. The sleeves are elbow or full length.

Vestry taking are the linen frocks made of two tones of the same color linen; the blues and pinks are especially effective.

Girdles are of almost any width, the one necessity being that they fit the figure well.—Newark News.

## WHITE MATERIALS FOR SUMMER

Certain fabrics put to uncommon uses

WHITE chameuse or other white satin of heavy very mat (dull finish) quality is being put to uncommon uses this season, say the New York Sun. It is popular for tailored coat and skirt costumes and for simple one piece trotting frocks such as are generally associated with white serge. Dressy afternoon frocks such as a rather simple character are also built in white. Other white crepe frocks such as are generally associated with white serge. Dressy afternoon frocks such as a rather simple character are also built in white.

In it is at its best for such daytime and rather informal purposes, when semi-tailored and of rather severe simplicity in line and detail; and after all, it soils no more readily than white serge, cleanse as well and is decidedly cooler for warm weather wear.

There is white crepe too of a heavy raw silk aspect which is exceedingly smart for such models as those just mentioned in connection with satin, and the corded and diagonal white silks are much used for tailored or semi-tailored suits and frocks.

White woolens too are even more successful than usual, the serges, soft or corded, the wool pique (plique de laine) and Bedford cords, the light weight rayon and terry and a host of loose fancy weaves are all in great demand for tailoring purposes, and these with many lighter weight woolen fabrics in white are made up into frocks of various types.

There is a soft lightweight rough wool

material which is hardly distinguishable by the eye from the fine imported linen grades of "toweling," though it is softer to the touch. This is called rayon by many of the salesmen, just as the toweling is called cotton or linen rayon, but it differs somewhat in texture and weave from the materials ordinarily associated with rayon.

In white and the soft light brown and gray tones it makes up charmingly and a tailored coat and skirt of this material is a desirable summer possession, very light and cool yet with an air of firmness and tailored severely. The lined toweling, rayon, or what one chooses to call it, also makes good looking tailored suits, which offer a change from the familiar linens, but only in the best quality is this material satisfactory for such costumes.

There is a light brown of the soft

raw silk aspect which is exceedingly

smart for such models as those just

mentioned in connection with satin,

and the corded and diagonal white silks are much used for tailored or semi-tailored suits and frocks.

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## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING

Following is the official list of candidates for town office whose names will appear on the ballot at next Monday's annual election: Selectmen, J. Will Austin, Harvey A. Bancroft, Fred S. Bryant, Alvah W. Clarke, Arthur C. Copeland, Edwin L. Hutchinson, William S. Kinsley, James W. Killam, Frederick D. Merrill, Clarence J. Nichols; assessor for three years, Millard F. Charles; assessor for one year, Arthur C. Copeland, George E. Horrocks; water commissioner for three years, Edgar N. Hunt; municipal light board for three years, George L. Flint; school committee for three years, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Brown, Wilfred A. Bancroft, Robert T. Edes, Arthur N. Mansfield; trustees Laurel Hill cemetery for three years, James H. Carleton, Alfred W. Danforth; board of health for three years, George L. Flint; sewer commissioner for three years, Frank K. Black; sewer commissioner, two years, Henry R. Johnson; sewer commissioner, one year, Edgar N. Hunt; town clerk, Millard F. Charles; tree warden, Henry M. Donegan, John A. Geary; constables, Ardene M. Allen, Edward L. Abbott.

## NEEDHAM

Needham Dramatic Club presented Belasco's "May Blossom" in the town hall last evening before a large audience for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association. The characters were taken by Mrs. Edgar A. Crossman, Mrs. William G. Courtenay, Miss Marjorie A. Cooho, Miss Candace Gabigan, George L. Kingsbury, Dr. Edgar A. Crossman, Ralph G. Adams, Lloyd H. Guttill, Theodore G. Graham, Irvine E. Ross, H. Lewis Herring, J. Worth Brownville and Norman Randall. The children's chorus was Edward E. Croscup, Gordon B. Guttill, Phyllis A. Richardson, Mabel Richardson, Catherine Coates, Grace A. Murdoch, Harry C. Thornton, Bertha E. Durkee and Raymond Blades. G. William Tisdale was stage manager and music was furnished by the Harmonic orchestra.

## MALDEN

At the public library art gallery this week William L. Metcalfe's painting, "A Summer Landscape," from the Monroe gallery in New York, is on exhibition.

The school board has elected Miss A. Louise Saunders of the Quincy high school a teacher in the high school succeeding Miss Florence R. Bachus, resigned to accept a position in the New Rochelle, N. Y., high school; Miss Aphra Donovan has been elected assistant of the first grade Faulkner school and Miss Frances Moriarty, a graduate of the local high and Boston University, was elected assistant to the principal of the Pierce school.

## BRIDGEWATER

At the meeting of the Young Peoples Union of the Bridgewater normal school to be held Sunday evening, Mrs. Sara C. Wells, city secretary for the Y. M. C. A. for New England, New Jersey and New York, will speak on "The Field Secretary of the National Board."

Monday afternoon the regular meeting of the Ousamequin Club will be held in the high school building. J. Adams Puffer of Boston, director of the Beacon boys bureau, will lecture on "Vocational Guidance of Boys." Mr. Puffer will address the boys of the high school Monday morning.

## MELROSE

E. Greeley Ciark, recently appointed by Mayor Charles E. French as inspector of buildings, has taken charge of that department and has adopted an entirely new system of reports in duplicate for the information of the heads of other departments.

John Larabee, former mayor, has been appointed by the Deliberative Assembly to secure one of the members of the metropolitan planning board to address a mass meeting of the citizens in the city auditorium the latter part of the month.

## ROCKLAND

The Parent-Teachers Association will undertake the work of establishing a system of home and school gardens, the coming season. It is expected that an exhibit of the flowers and vegetables raised by the children will be held, at which time prizes will be given for the best kept gardens and also for the best exhibits. The following committee has been appointed to have charge of the work: The Rev. A. Torrey, George W. Gammon, Alfred W. Donovan, D. M. O'Brien, Mrs. James W. Spence, Mrs. Julia Greenfield and Mrs. Flora Spooner.

## RANDOLPH

Arrangements have been made for a reunion of class '74 of the Stetson high school to be held on the evening of March 7 at Stetson hall. Miss Mary E. Wales, Mrs. Warren Shaw and Mrs. Mary Steer of Brockton have the arrangements in charge.

The closing entertainment of the course of the Men's club of the First Congregational church will be given at the church vestry on March 15, when the drama "The Country Store and Postoffice" will be given.

## WALTHAM

In his annual report to Mayor Duane, James H. McKenna, chief of police, points out that it will be necessary to increase the number of patrolmen in the department if better protection is to be provided during the hours from 3:30 to 7 a. m. At present there is only one patrolman on duty during that time.

## BROOKLINE

About 25 candidates for the high school crew are training on the rowing machines in the municipal gymnasium.

## FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE FREED OF ITS DEBT



Building in West Newton street which celebrates destruction of mortgage

## GALILEO TRIAL CITED AS ONLY ONE OF MANY AGAINST INNOVATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The third lecture on comparative legal procedure as illustrated by historical trials was given at University College by Sir John Macdonell, who chose for his subject the trial of Galileo.

The Abington Woman's Club was held this afternoon at Franklin hall, when "The Cricket on the Hearth" was presented by the following members of the club: Mrs. Belle Burnham, Miss Annie Deane, Mrs. Edna Cushing, Mrs. Annie Wyman, Miss Alice Arnold, Mrs. Ella Poole, Mrs. Grace Arnold, Mrs. Maud Arnold, Mrs. Mary Bemis, Mrs. Delta Ford and Mrs. Vina E. Shaw.

The Abington board of trade has appropriated \$150 for a float to be used by the board in the Abington 1912 celebration.

## WHITMAN

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church the Rev. O. L. Griswold was unanimously invited to act as pastor for the coming year. This is the seventh year that the Rev. Mr. Griswold has acted as pastor of the church.

Whitman people are being asked to look up old articles in their homes of historic interest to loan them for the historical exhibit to be made at the celebration the coming June. The committee has already hundreds of articles.

## QUINCY

The Alumnae Association of the Woodward Institute for Girls holds its mid-winter meeting in Woodward hall this Friday evening. After a business meeting a farce entitled "The Mouse Trap" will be presented. In the cast there will be Misses Elinor Patterson, Pearl Hayden, Helen Lincoln, Mary Geary, Viola Hayden, Gladys Pinel and Ella Melville.

The farce "The Jolly Bachelor Girls" will be presented by Miss Dorothy Bean and Miss Mabel Lovejoy.

## EVERETT

Miss Helen Hoornbeck has received word that she has won a prize for \$100 in a contest for advertising writing for a western firm. She is a member of the senior class at the high school and the certified check for the amount was presented to her at the opening of school this morning by the school officials.

John J. Mullen, Jr., has been appointed a member of the board of public works by Mayor James Chambers.

## NORWELL

The Annual town meeting will be held at the town hall next Monday. There are about 30 articles in the warrant to be acted upon.

The Rev. Melvin S. Nash of North Hanover is to supply the pulpit at the Universalist church at Assinippi for a part of the time until a new pastor is called in the spring.

## DORCHESTER

On March 7 the Men's Club of the Second Congregational church will hold their annual ladies' night and banquet in the church parlors. The committee in charge have secured as the principal speaker the Hon. Robert P. Bass, Governor of New Hampshire, as the guest of the evening. Music will be furnished by the Dorchester high school orchestra and the Schubert quartet.

## MILTON

On Tuesday of next week Milton holds its annual town election. There are a number of candidates in the field this year for offices and some sharp contests are expected. The warrant is the longest in years, about 75 articles being on the list, on which action must be taken. The meeting will open at 6 o'clock in the morning.

## EASTON

Easton grange will remodel its building and put in stage dressing rooms, to make the hall more suitable for entertainments. The leap year ball will take place there this evening.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Three times as large as the old store and much handsomer is the new one at 340 Washington street into which Scott & Co., Ltd., has moved and opens today with its fine assortment of men's clothing. This store is diagonally across the street from the one which the firm has occupied since it started in business eight years ago. It occupies three stories and a basement. The salesroom covering 10,000 square feet (the former one had 3500), is finished throughout in mahogany and set with nickel plated clothes display racks. It is overlooked by a balcony in which are the general offices and designing rooms. The alteration and shipping departments are on the second

floor, the piece goods and cutting rooms on the third floor and the stock rooms in the basement.

The firm will now employ 150 men, 25 of whom will be engaged in the manufacturing end of the business. They have been gathered together from different countries and those occupying important positions are all expert in their line. When the business was started it was with no intention of manufacturing its own clothing, but this was soon forced upon the company by reason of its distinctive offerings. Today it makes 90 per cent of all its goods sold. In honor of the opening of the new store the firm gave a dinner at the Tavern last evening.

## EXPLAINS DECLINATION OF STATE COMMISSION PLACE

**Business Deal Prevented Says E. C. Miller After Governor Hay Offered Him the Appointment**

## REASONS SET FORTH

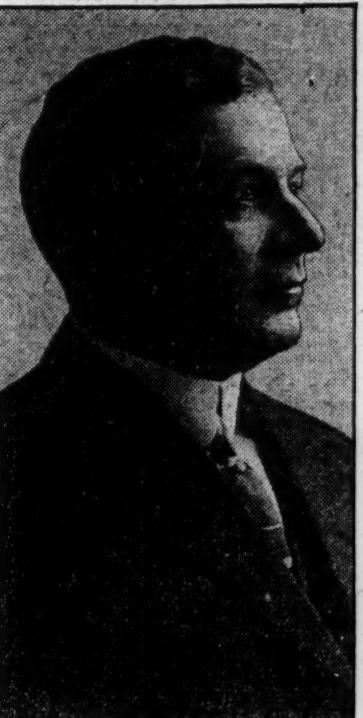
ABERDEEN, Wash.—At a period in the nation's history when many seek office, if a man refuses to accept a post of responsibility and honor the public is likely to ask why the refusal came about. This question has been current in the case of E. C. Miller of Aberdeen, who had been asked to fill a vacancy on the state public service commission and who declined. Gov. M. E. Hay had been anxious to secure the service of Mr. Miller, but while he brought his personal influence to bear, it was of no avail.

Mr. Miller is the president of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly the commercial manager of the Grays Harbor Railway & Light Company. Governor Hay had many names before him when it came to filling the vacancy, but the capability of Mr. Miller was so well established that when he was mentioned as the appointee, the public was much pleased.

The railway rate question has given the state of Washington not a little bother of late and it has been the aim of Governor Hay and all public spirited citizens to keep politics away from the issue. Grays Harbor county was especially well pleased with the Governor's selection of Mr. Miller, although the people there realized that in the case of his acceptance it would be difficult to obtain another president for the Chamber of Commerce at Aberdeen who would work with similar initiative and effect.

In declining the place on the commission Mr. Miller said:

"I am compelled to decline Governor Hay's offer of the vacancy on the state public service commission caused by the resignation of J. C. Lawrence, because



**E. C. MILLER**  
President of Aberdeen, Wash., Chamber of Commerce

of financial interests which will not permit of my acceptance of the appointment. That is the whole case in a nutshell."

"I want it clearly understood that Governor Hay offered me the appointment to the state commission some time ago and that his delay in announcing the appointment, for which I understand he has been criticized on the Harbor, is due to my own request and not to any motive on his part. The business deal in which I am now concerned arose after the question of the appointment was first considered. It is entirely too advantageous to be passed by and it is for that reason, and that reason only, that I have decided not to act on the state commission."

**TECH TO UNVEIL PORTRAIT**  
Richard C. Maclaurin, president of Technology, has called the entire student body of the institute to be present at the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. William Barton Rogers in Huntington Hall, Monday afternoon. Class work will be suspended from 2 to 2:30.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**AUTO SHOW OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT 8 O'CLOCK Mechanics Bldg.**

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
TONIGHT at 8 (First Performance).  
**WERther** | Gay: Clement.  
By Massenet | Roles: Rothier.  
SAT. MAT. at 1:45 (Second performance).  
**AIDA** | Melis, Gay, Zanatello.  
**CARMEN** | Scotti, Mardones.  
SUNDAY at 8 (Concert).  
**GARDENIA** | Amundsen, Fisher, DeCourcy, Barreau, Ronito.  
**CONCERT** | Gaudenzio, Ronito, Barreau, Ronito, Barreau.

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 5 at 8  
**PENSION FUND CONCERT** BY THE  
Boston Symphony Orchestra  
**MUSICIANS**, Conductor  
**MAX FIEDLER**, Conductor  
**SOLOIST** GERHARDT  
**ELENA**  
Program: Tchaikovsky, Pathétique Symphonies; Nutcracker Suite; Overture "1812"; Wagner-Songs; 3rd Orchestra; Schumann-Songs; Faust. Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

**Exhibition of Painting**  
By WILLIAM P. SILVA  
IN THE GALLERY OF  
CHARLES E. COBB, 346 Boylston St  
UNTIL MARCH 9

**JORDAN HALL**  
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, AT 2  
SONG RECITAL  
**GEORGE HARRIS, JR.**  
Assisted by the Popular Young Violinist,  
**IRMA SEYDEL**  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphony Hall.  
**SYMPHONY HALL**  
Friday Afternoon, March 1, 2:30  
**BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** Saturday Evening, March 2, at 8:30  
**Soloist** HEINRICH BERNARD  
Max Fiedler, Conductor. Tickets Sat. Eve. only.

# Real Estate Market News



# T Wharf Activities



# Sailings

## REAL ESTATE

The first of the month as a rule is active in real estate circles, but the first of March will be remembered for months to come as a period of unusual interest among investors and brokers on account of the large number of transactions actually accomplished and placed on record. At the last minute, it is given out, two or three of the largest deals are withheld from publication for the present.

Full particulars of the Bathaway building and New England building sales will be found on the first page of this issue.

Among the surprises announced today is an improvement for Somerset street, adjoining the court house, in which the properties 39-41 Somerset street and 40-44 Howard street, comprising 10,900 square feet of land and buildings thereon, have been conveyed from Alva J. Shepherd to the Old Colony Real Estate Trust. The Old Colony Real Estate Trust will demolish the building and erect a modern, six-story building with stores and apartments. This will be the largest apartment house in Boston with stores thereunder. There will be three basements at a depth of 53 feet from the level of the sidewalk. The apartments in this building will be the most modern in New England, with all modern equipment, including cold storage, vacuum cleaner, etc. Edwin K. Blaikie is the architect. The trustees are Owen F. Farley, Jr.; James F. Phelps, Harry S. Kelsey, James H. Gerlach and James G. Hickey. The building will cost over half a million dollars above the ground.

Another important deal in down town business property that has been pending some time, goes to record today, in the purchase of Washington street property by Max E. and Charles E. Wyzanski, trustees of the Wyzanski Trust, from Philip Dexter et al., for the business property numbered 364 and 366 Washington street, near the corner of Franklin street. This is one of the largest sales in this district since William Filene Sons' Company acquired the site for their new department store.

The parcel is located directly opposite Bromfield street and controls, together with the adjoining estates, a wide area, giving a right of way through to Hawley street. The building is of brick and stone construction, occupying 2760 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$283,000, of which \$248,400 is on the land. Upon the expiration of the present leases, the Messrs. Wyzanski intend rebuilding the property, making it suitable for an up-to-date retail business. In the transaction the grantors were represented by Edward C. Ellis, 28 State street, and the grantees by Joseph D. Dillworth, 16 State street.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)  
Harriet O. Cruff, mitee, to John G. Hayward; Jane d.; \$4500.  
John G. Hayward to Harriet O. Cruff, Ridgeway Lane, q.; \$1.  
Caroline E. Ward et al. to Alice E. Frye, Chestnut st.; d.; \$1.  
John T. Rothwell to Shepherd Brooks, Boylston st.; q.; \$1.  
Alice H. Casneau to Margaret V. Sullivan, Newbury st.; q.; \$1.  
Doris J. Donahue to James Donahue, W. Dedham st.; q.; \$1.  
Dudley J. Mulrenin, gdn., to James Donahue, W. Dedham st.; d.; \$2300.  
The Post Office, called to Harris Wolfe, Springfield st.; w.; \$1.  
Harris Wolf to Max Simons, E. Springfield st.; s.; \$1.  
Anton D. et al. to deacons of St. John's Society of Madras, Hudson st.; q.; \$1.  
William E. Nelson to John A. Herson, Rutland st.; Portland; q.; \$1.  
George C. Shattuck to Alfred C. Andrews, Harrison ave.; w.; \$1.  
Alfred C. Andrews to Nathan L. Chaffin, Harrison ave.; w.; \$1.  
SOUTH BOSTON  
Conveyances Title Ins. Co., mitee, to Harry J. Levy, W. Broadway and Silver st.; d.; \$25,700.  
Francis D. Morris, mitee, to Francis J. Murray, q.; \$1.  
Francis J. Murray to David L. Legende, Dresser st.; q.; \$1.  
Webb Associates to William A. Rodday, Tremont and Weston sts., Rox., Sixth and K sts.; q.; \$1.  
William A. Rodday to William Hutchinson, Tremont and Weston sts., Rox., Sixth and K sts.; q.; \$1.  
EAST BOSTON  
Bessie Peraman to Abraham Silver, Marion st.; d.; \$1.  
Gateno Marini to Anna Marini, Franklin st.; w.; \$1.  
D. S. St. Peter to Philip Mendelsohn, Gowen st.; 3 lots, Dor., Wexley st.; q.; \$1.  
Charles Sudhaber to Clarence D. Beach, Eagle and Glendon sts.; q.; \$1.  
Isaac Goldstein to Luigi Cataldo, Lubee st., w.; \$1.  
ROXBURY  
George R. Blinn, tr., mitee, to Amos L. Taylor, Fountain st.; d.; \$3000.  
Amos L. Taylor to George Blinn, tr., Franklin st.; q.; \$1.  
Shepherd Brooks to James M. Rothwell, Massachusetts ave. and St. Germain and Dundee sts.; q.; \$1.  
Henrietta Lenth to Charles H. Lentz, Galway and Franklin sts.; q.; \$1.  
City of Boston to Winsor School, Bellevue, Plymouth and Berners sts. and Berers sq.; q.; \$1.  
Winsor School to city of Boston, Longwood ave. and Plymouth and Belgrave sts. and Berners sq.; q.; \$1.  
DORCHESTER  
William S. Cohen to Libby Cohen, Hartford and Curraghane sts.; q.; \$1.  
Ed J. Lovis to Rebecca Singer, Glenway st.; q.; \$1.  
Max S. Wulf to Hyman Goodman, Arbutus st.; q.; \$1.  
WEST ROXBURY  
Robert C. Will to Julia Brown, Cornell st.; w.; \$1.  
Charles E. Tolson to Benjamin F. Colleigh, 30 st. st. from Paul Gore st.; q.; \$1.  
BRIGHTON  
Jessie Sutherland to Frederick McMurry, Murdock st. and Ridge road; w.; \$1.  
Alexander W. Longfellow to Mary A. Madison Allcott, Chelsea  
George H. Buck to Harry Watson, q.; \$1.  
Everett ave. and Fourth st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.  
Elizabeth Lavinsky to Elias Goldberg, Maverick st.; w.; \$1.  
John C. Rock to Fred W. Fisher, Fourth st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.  
Fred W. Fisher to Kate Doodlack, same; q.; \$1.  
REVERE  
Katherine T. Sullivan to Margaret E. Hollywood, Shawmut st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings		Sailings from Boston	
EASTBOUND		Sailings from Liverpool	
Nunian, for Glasgow.	March 7	Necker, for New York.	March 30
"Canopus for Mediterranean ports.	March 8	Vanderland, for New York.	March 2
Megantic, for Liverpool.	March 16	Marquette, for New York.	March 9
Ionian, for Glasgow.	March 19	Lapland, for New York.	March 16
"Aegean, for Liverpool.	March 21	Kronland, for New York.	March 21
Mediterranean.	March 26	Memounia, for Boston.	March 23
Lazio, for Mediterranean ports.	March 30	Vindland, for New York.	March 23
Sailings from Philadelphia		Sailings from Havre.	March 30
Monomoyne, for Antwerp.	March 1	Sailings from Antwerp.	March 2
"Merion, for Liverpool.	March 4	Provence, for New York.	March 2
"Admiral, for Hamburg.	March 9	Nagara, for New York.	March 2
Manitou, for Antwerp.	March 10	Chicago, for New York.	March 3
"Iowa, for Liverpool.	March 11	London, for New York.	March 3
Marquette, for Liverpool.	March 12	La Touraine, for New York.	March 16
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg.	March 13	Rochambault, for New York.	March 16
Sailings from Portland		Japon, for New York.	March 23
Canada, for Liverpool.	March 2	Le Savoie, for New York.	March 23
Ascania, for London.	March 5	La Provence, for New York.	March 30
Scotian, for Glasgow.	March 9	Nagara, for New York.	March 30
Promontory, for Liverpool.	March 13	Sailings from Rotterdam.	March 2
Tentonic, for Liverpool.	March 23	Rotterdam, for New York.	March 2
Lake Erie, for Glasgow.	March 28	Rotterdam, for New York.	March 18
Albion, for London.	March 30	New Amsterdam, for New York.	March 18
Canada, for Liverpool.	March 30	Noordam, for New York.	March 23
Sailings from St. John		Ryndam, for New York.	March 30
Tunisia, for Liverpool.	March 1	Sailings from Genoa.	March 2
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.	March 4	Eagle, for Boston.	March 2
Grampus, for Liverpool.	March 5	Europe, for New York.	March 4
Carib, for Liverpool.	March 10	Cretic, for New York.	March 7
Tentonic, for Liverpool.	March 14	Koenig Albert, for New York.	March 12
Laconia, for Liverpool.	March 15	America, for New York.	March 19
Pomerania, for Liverpool.	March 22	Empress, for New York.	March 19
Corsican, for Liverpool.	March 23	Oceania, for New York.	March 21
Athena, for Glasgow.	March 25	Saxonia, for Boston.	March 26
Lake Champlain, for St. John.	March 29	Sailings from Copenhagen.	March 19
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.	March 22	Oscar II., for New York.	March 7
Victor, for Liverpool.	March 29	C. F. Tietjen, for New York.	March 14
Sailings from London		United States, for New York.	March 21

## WESTBOUND

Transpacific Sailings		WESTBOUND	
Sailings from Liverpool		Sailings from Seattle	
Dominion, for Portland.	March 2	Selicher, for Hongkong.	March 5
Mauretania, for New York.	March 5	Phoenicia, for Hongkong.	March 5
Megantic, for Boston.	March 5	Lurline, for Honolulu.	March 6
Hannibal, for New York.	March 8	"Aorangi, for Sydney.	March 6
Empress of Ireland, for St. John.	March 8	Siera, for Honolulu.	March 9
Lusitania, for New York.	March 9	"Vimy, for Honolulu.	March 12
Empress of Britain, for Portland.	March 10	Minchuria, for Hongkong.	March 13
Maestie, for Boston.	March 12	"Minchuria, for Hongkong.	March 19
Celtic, for New York.	March 14	"Honolulu, for Honolulu.	March 20
Lake Champlain, for St. John.	March 14	Chyo Maru, for Hongkong.	March 20
Empress of Canada, for Portland.	March 16	"Siera, for Honolulu.	March 20
Cymric, for Boston.	March 19	Sailings from Seattle.	March 20
Graf, for Philadelphia.	March 20	"Emperor, for Hongkong.	March 6
Empress of Japan, for John.	March 20	Savurie, for Hongkong.	March 8
Manitou, for New York.	March 21	Awa Maru, for Hongkong.	March 12
Grampus, for Liverpool.	March 21	Minnesota, for Hongkong.	March 16
Lake Manitoba, for St. John.	March 23	"Akatsuki, for Sydney.	March 18
Empress of Ireland, for New York.	March 23	Prestonland, for Hongkong.	March 20
Lusitania, for New York.	March 23	Sado Maru, for Hongkong.	March 26
Sailings from London		"Lucifer, for Manila.	March 28
Minnehaha, for New York.	March 21	Sailings from Tacoma.	March 1
Minnewaska, for New York.	March 21	Tacoma, for Hongkong.	March 1
Sailings from Southampton		Proteus, for Hongkong.	March 18
St. Louis, for New York.	March 2	Pagan Maru, for Hongkong.	March 19
Assassina, for Portland.	March 6	Sailings from Vancouver.	March 6
George Washington, for N.Y.	March 10	Makura, for Sydney.	March 20
Philadelphia, for New York.	March 13	EASTBOUND	
Alaska, for Portland.	March 14	Sailings from Hongkong.	
Alaska, for New York.	March 16	Mongolia, for San Francisco.	March 2
President Grant, for New York.	March 16	Mexico Maru, for San Francisco.	March 5
Kaiser W. der Grosse, for N.Y.	March 16	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 5
Empress of Japan, for New York.	March 17	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 13
Olympic, for New York.	March 27	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 15
Amerika, for Portland.	March 29	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 26
Empress of Japan, for New York.	March 30	Tama Maru, for Seattle.	March 26
Canada Maru, for Tacoma.	March 30	Canada Maru, for Seattle.	March 27
Sailings from Yokohama		Sailings from Honolulu.	
Columbia, for New York.	March 2	Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.	March 3
Ionian, for New York.	March 2	Empire, for San Francisco.	March 5
Lake Erie, for Portland.	March 5	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 5
Caledonia, for New York.	March 16	Seafair, for Seattle.	March 13
Hannibal, for Portland.	March 16	Mongolia, for San Francisco.	March 19
Empress of Japan, for New York.	March 17	Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.	March 19
Sailings from Bremen		Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 26
Malta, for New York.	March 2	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 27
George Washington, for N.Y.	March 9	Tahiti, for San Francisco.	March 17
Koenig Luise, for New York.	March 16	Zealandia, for Vancouver.	March 17
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.	March 16	Minchuria, for San Francisco.	March 17
Empress of Japan, for New York.	March 19	Minchuria, for San Francisco.	March 17
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.	March 20	Seafair, for San Francisco.	March 20
Sailings from Sydney		*Carries U. S. mail.	March 27
364-366 WASHINGTON STREET			
Purchased by Max E. and Charles E. Wyzanski; Edward C. Ellis, 28 State street, and Joseph D. Dillworth, 16 State street, were the brokers			

## FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 2

Mail to — Received by — Supplied by — at Boston P. O. —

Costa Rica, via Port Limon — Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores and Madeira, via Lisbon and Cherbourg — New York — Philadelphia, for New York — Amsterdam, for Portland — Hamburg, for New York — Paris, France — New York — New Zealand, via Vancouver — Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax —

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Regular mail, except for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via New York — Friday ... 9:00 p.m. — 10 p.m.

Parcels post, via New York — Friday ... 11:00 p.m. — 12:00 m.

Parcels post, via New Zealand — Friday ... 11:00 p.m. — 12:00 m.

Parcels post, via Newfoundland — Friday ... 11:00 p.m. — 12:00 m.

Parcels post, via New Zealand — Friday ... 11:00 p.m. — 12:00 m.

Parcels post, via Newfoundland — Friday ...



For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR  
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ASSISTANT**—Wanted from April 1, man and wife for small farm at Greenwich, Mass.; family of 2; work light. P. L. MAURY, P. O. Box 2602, Boston.

**BARBER**—First-class American barber wanted. R. L. JONES, cor. Merrimac and Market st., Newburyport, Mass.

**BLACKSMITH**—Wanted, young man to heel and toe and drive or shoot and help in jobbing; steady man. P. L. QUIMET, North Amherst, Mass.

**BOOK BINDER**—Man wanted, extra for-  
ward on printed work. ROSE BINDERY Co., 509 Boylston st., Boston.

**BOY**—A boy, 14, to do light  
work on small farms; references wanted. H. F. MORSE, Osterville, Mass.

**BOY**—Good bright boy; high school grad-  
uate wanted; must be good writer, correct  
in arithmetic and able to pass written  
exams; have references. JOHN C. MEY-  
ER CO., 77 Summer st., room 100, Boston.

**BOY**—To learn wholesale dry goods busi-  
ness. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Bos-  
ton.

**BOYS**—Wanted, Neponset. \$7. BRECK'S  
BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**BOYS**—Jamaica Plain, learn trade. \$7.  
BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Bos-  
ton.

**BRASS FINISHER**—Wanted: one ac-  
tivated in small business. THE MARIN-  
GAR HARDWARE CO., Peabody, Mass.

**BRASS MOULDER**, machine. South Bos-  
ton. \$3 day. CAL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE  
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CABINET MAKER**—Wanted, 8 hours a day.  
\$16. CAL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CARDEUR**—Wanted, on piece plan  
expensive. C. H. Chisholm, Dept. Skilled Labor,  
WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 At-  
lantic ave., Boston.

**COACHMAKER**—Wanted, 8 hours a day.  
\$16. CAL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CARRIAGE PAINTER**—Wanted, first-class.  
B. H. BELLEDUE, 33 Wareham st., Bos-  
ton.

**CHEF**—Wanted, small hotel, out of town.  
\$20 month. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP.  
REF. ASSN., 123 Washington st., Brook-  
line, Mass.

**CLERK**—In estimating department of out-of-  
town manufacturing concern, age 21 to 25,  
who is likely to make 5-year contract and  
ultimately transferred to Chicago office.  
Mention 8833. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE  
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton.

**COLLEGE MEN**—Wanted for summer  
work. \$100 a month. See A. SHOEN-  
FIELD, 340 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge,  
day between 6 and 7 p.m.

**COOPER**—To head barrels, for Boston  
cigar company. \$12-15. CAL STATE FREE EMP.  
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton.

**COUPLE**—Wanted: man cook, woman for  
man's helper; both do general house-  
work; Swedish or German Protestants pre-  
ferred; woman travel summers with family.  
MRS. FRANK F. FEE, 1900 Broadway, Lit-  
tleton, Mass.

**CUTTER**, sp., on children's dresses, in  
Boston. \$15-20. CAL STATE FREE EMP.  
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton.

**DYER**—Second hand, experienced in dy-  
ing piece goods and raw stock; woolen mill-  
ct. C. H. CHISHOLM, Dept. Skilled Labor, Cotton Re-  
porter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

**ENGINEER**—First class, familiar with  
Fairbanks-Morse gas producer engine and  
Diesel oil engine; splendid opportunity;  
Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

**FURNACE REPAIR WORK**, South Bos-  
ton. \$3.50-\$4 day. CAL STATE FREE EMP.  
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton.

**FURNITURE FINISHER**—To rub down  
and polish. Boston. 8 hours a day. \$15. CAL STATE  
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton.

**HARNESSE MAKER**—Good all-round man;  
steady job and good pay to the right man;  
apply by letter only to F. O. BAILEY  
CARRIAGE CO., Portland, Me.

**HEAD WAITER**—Wanted, first-class hotel  
experience. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Bos-  
ton.

**HORSESHOE AND FRENCHMAN**—first-  
class position as farrier; single; willing  
to go anywhere; large experience; will  
expect reasonable wages. ANDREW  
MCKENZIE, 306 Tremont st., Boston.

**INTERIOR**—To get and boil. BRECK'S  
BUREAU.

**JANITOR** (colored) with second fireman's  
license. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Bos-  
ton.

**JOB PRESSFEEDER**, \$7. BRECK'S BU-  
REAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**LADY'S HAND**—Wanted, woman per-  
fected in a good台风 and demonstrator  
to sell lathe tool in universal de-  
mand to machinists; salary and commis-  
sion; permanency to smart man. MORGAN  
MFG. CO., 106 Highland av., Somerville,  
Mass.

**MAN**—Wanted, a good man who can run  
lightning beeler and McKay shaver on  
women's misses' and children's McKays.  
MORGAN MFG. CO., 106 Highland av., Somerville,  
Mass.

**MAILED COUPLES**—Wanted; man for  
general work about place; wife as cook.  
BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Bos-  
ton.

**MAN**—Wanted, a good man who can run  
lightning beeler and McKay shaver on  
women's misses' and children's McKays.  
MORGAN MFG. CO., 106 Highland av., Somerville,  
Mass.

**MAN**—Capable of running 2 sets of  
woolen spinning mills. \$15 week. C. H. CHI-  
SHOLM, Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool and Cot-  
ton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

**MAN**—Wanted, a good man who can run  
lightning beeler and McKay shaver on  
women's misses' and children's McKays.  
MORGAN MFG. CO., 106 Highland av., Somerville,  
Mass.

**MATEL SPINNERS**, brass, copper, alu-  
minum. Lyman, 30c per hour. Call  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**OFFICE BOY**, Quince. \$6-\$7. BRECK'S  
BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**PICKER** for shoddy mill, Massachusetts; \$16 per week. C. H. CHISHOLM, Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool and Cot-  
ton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

**RADIATOR AND LAMP REPAIR MAN**,  
first-class, wanted; one that is now em-  
ployed and whose position preferred.  
Apply to Mrs. L. D. DUNN, 123 Washington st., Bos-  
ton.

**REFOUCHER**—Wanted, a competent com-  
petent to work on commercial and  
general negatives. THE MERIDEN  
GRAVURE CO., Meriden, Conn.

**REED BAG-CARRIAGE ROLL MA-  
TERS**—Wanted. Apply to Mr. Lewis, HEY-  
WOOD BROTHERS & WAKEFIELD CO., Lynn.

**RETOUCHER**—Wanted, a competent com-  
petent to work on commercial and  
general negatives. THE MERIDEN  
GRAVURE CO., Meriden, Conn.

**SALESMAN**—Young man wanted in do-  
mestic or office goods department; must  
have some experience; only those  
with work and able to sell goods need apply.  
Address N. DREYFUS, care S. A. GOLD-  
STEIN CO., Boston.

**SALESMAN** (plumbing and steamfitter),  
thoroughly experienced and with trade.  
BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Bos-  
ton.

**SECOND HAND CARDER**—Wanted, eight  
work; second hand in spinning  
mill. Massachusetts woolen mill. C. H.  
Chisholm, Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool  
and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Bos-  
ton.

**SECOND HAND CANDER**—Wanted, 8-set  
work. \$12.50. New Eng.; woolen mill.  
C. H. Chisholm, Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool  
and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Bos-  
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**SECOND HAND SPINNER**—Wanted, 8-set  
work; second hand in spinning  
mill. Massachusetts woolen mill. C. H.  
Chisholm, Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool  
and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Bos-  
ton.

**SELLER**—Second hand, wanted, eight  
work; second hand in spinning  
mill. Massachusetts woolen mill. C. H.  
Chisholm, Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool  
and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Bos-  
ton.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**ASSISTANT SHIPPER** or teamster, age  
21, with single or double, and have  
worked in wholesale house and assistant  
shipper. R. A. EMP. ASSOCIATION, room  
445 Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. May 475.

**ASSISTANT**—Wanted, a good man to  
work in a Back Bay fraternity house.  
\$5. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Call  
between 2 and 3 o'clock.

**ASSISTANT**—Wanted, a good man to  
work in a Back Bay lodging house.  
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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## EASTERN STATES

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TWO YOUNG MEN (21 and 20) want position together in mountains for summer. Mention No. 1637, CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 33, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2088.

WILLING WORKER steady and reliable, wants position with opportunity for advancement; will star reasonable. P. A. SALTER, 27 Lonsdale st., Dorchester, Mass.

WORKED MILL section with the best of references. Wants position. Mention No. 1642, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 33, Lowell, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, close follower of major league baseball, wishes position as baseball and sporting writer for 1912. WENDELL H. GARRISON, 51 Olts st., Newtonville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN desires place to work for board and room and go to school, or would take steady position. SAMUEL WEST, 32 Cottage st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, student, wishes work a few days a week or a few hours' work each day. AI reference. ROBERT DODGEWORTH, 203 Huntington ave., Boston. Tel. 2000.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position of any kind; will go out of town if necessary. CHARLES L. COOPER, 14 Charles River rd., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, experienced in pattern leather shops, also as plumber's helper, wishes position at any kind of work. WALTER OLSON, 60 Salem st., Woburn, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (American), kitchen, general housework or attendant; good milker; capable and reliable; city or country; small wages. CARL FAY, general delivery, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (17) wishes position as helper of any kind of business. ISRAEL ROSENBERG, 222 Elm st., Everett, Mass. Tel. 2950.

YOUNG MAN (20), strong build, would desire work of any kind; would like outside in hotel. FREDERIC F. HONEY, 6 Plympton st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (22), college graduate, desires position with large concern in sales and advertising department; will go anywhere. MCCLAIN REINHART, 36 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATE—Cooking wanted by capable German Protestant woman, 41 years old; best of references as 1st-class cook. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 510 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2950.

ACCOMMODATE wishes 5 days a week cooking or any general work; has experience and references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

AGENCY—WANTED—By young woman of business ability, position as agent for ladies' novelty goods or toilet article; must be good seller. MRS. BERNICE FERGUSON, 205 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

AMBITIOUS AMERICAN LADY wishes position; will exchange services for room and board; some time required for study. MISS MARGARET BROWN, general delivery, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Neat, bright young colored woman, wishes position in dentist's or other professional office between the hours of 1 and 6 p.m.; first-class references. WALTER E. PELHAM, 100 Hammond st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Middle-aged woman. Protestant, wants position as assistant at light housework, companion or care of child; best reference. M. R. E. CHRISTOPHER, 2 Concord sq., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office clerk desires position or will do cashiering; no mail or office department. MRS. E. GUY, 214 C. st., South Boston. Tel. 2000.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER desires position in office or mail order department in Salem or vicinity or position no type writing, etc. MRS. GRACE PITCHER, 29 Williams st., Salem, Mass. Tel. 2000.

ASSISTANT—Lady with excellent references, wishes position to give services chamberwork, exchange for room and board; no previous work. Mrs. LOUISA LANGLEY, 23 Belvidere st., suite 4, Boston.

ASSISTANT—Smart American woman, wishes employment by day or hour; references. ALICE JOHNSON, 10 Andrew pl., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (residence Weymouth, 28, single); mention 6551, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2000.

ATTENDANT—Wishes position; capable of taking full charge; willing to travel; references. MRS. A. NEAL, 301 George st., New Haven, Conn.

ATTENDANT—Wants position; to care for elderly couple, or to assist in family on farm. MRS. J. K. BATTORI, 24 Lang st., Lowell, Mass.

ATTENDANT—experienced, middle-aged woman, wishes position; capable of taking full charge; willing to travel; references. MRS. A. NEAL, 301 George st., New Haven, Conn.

ATTENDANT—WANTS position; experienced; good references. MRS. E. A. ALLEN, 37 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—residence Malden, 26, married, 37-9 week, first-class references. Mention 6843, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

ATTENDANT—Wishes position; woman of refinement and education; references. MRS. MARCELLIA WALSH, 394 Woodbine st., Somerville, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Wishes position; willing to help with housework. DIVA BJORKERS, 71 Beamer st., Somerville, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Scotch Protestant would like position as attendant for elderly lady; light housework; apply by letter. MRS. M. BURKE, 223 Brattle st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT, ANT wishes position; experienced; good references. MRS. E. A. ALLEN, 37 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—residence Malden, age 26, married, 37-9 week, first-class references. Mention 6843, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

COOK AND SECOND COOK—Swedish woman, 28, single; mention 6551, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (Swedish); 2 young women with excellent references. MRS. BELL, Emp. Office, 52 Fayette st., Boston. Tel. 2337-R.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (Protestant), competent, excellent references, wished position; city or town. MARY LINN, 82 Bertram st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (Swedish); 2 young women with excellent references. MRS. BELL, Emp. Office, 52 Fayette st., Boston. Tel. 2337-R.

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CO

# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## ELECTRIC STOCKS ARE FEATURES OF TODAY'S TRADING

Issues of Two Big Companies in Good Demand in Stock Market—Undertone Generally Strong

### LONDON IS UNEVEN

Considerable interest was centered in General Electric at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. It sold ex-dividend of \$2 at 160 at the opening, as compared with last night's closing price of 161, and made a good gain, more than recovering the dividend during the first few sales. There was a good deal of trading in the stock. Westinghouse Electric also showed marked improvement during the early sales.

Sears Roebuck made another good gain. Union Pacific, ex-dividend of \$2 and Steel ex-dividend of 1½ were in fair demand, and each showed improvement.

American Telephone again moved upward on the local exchange immediately after the opening of the market.

Stocks continued strong during the first half of the session and the New York market broadened out somewhat.

General Electric, after opening at 160, rose to 162½ before midday. Including the dividend this is equivalent to a gain of 3 points during the first half of the session. Westinghouse Electric was less active but showed moderate improvement. Sears Roebuck opened unchanged at 157 and rose nearly 3 points.

The New York traction issues were in good demand. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up ¼ at 78¾ and rose above 80. Louisville & Nashville opened up ¼ at 154½ and advanced 1½ further. American Car & Foundry and Atlantic Coast Line were prominent in the advance.

The coppers were in good demand in both markets. On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened up ¼ at 25½ and went to 27 before midday. Indiana opened unchanged at 14½ and gained more than a point. Tamarack, Copper Range, Old Dominion and Utah Copper showed good advances. American Telephone sold well above 145 in both New York and Boston.

Stocks continued to improve during the afternoon. Republic Steel issues, American Smelting, Union Pacific, Reading and Steel were strong. American Telephone, Granby, Oseola and Wolverine made good gains in the local market.

**LONDON**—The obscure coal labor outbreak caused a weaker position in the securities markets in the late dealings today. Gilt edged investments left off below the best prices and professional operators were responsible for a lower range in home rails. An incident was a squeeze of bears in Mexican railway shares which displayed strength.

Americans were hard, finishing at the best. Foreigners lacked distinguishing feature. Sentiment was cheerful on oil and tin issues. De Beers unchanged at 19. 11-16. Rio Tintos up ½ to 71¾. Continental Bourses closed quiet.

### COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady one to three points higher: March 10.10@14, May 10.29@30, July 10.37@38, September 10.36@37, October 10.40@42. November 10.43 offered. December 10.48 offered, January 10.44@45, February 10.48 offered.

**LIVERPOOL**—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady. Middlings 5.91d, up three points. Sales estimated 6000 bales, receipts 34,000, including 33,500 American. Futures opened steady, 1 to 1½ up. At 12:30 p. m. firm, 2 to 4½ up from previous closing: March-April 5.06½, May-June 5.69½, July-August 5.69½, October-November 5.61.

### NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market dull but steady: Lehigh Valley Coal 202@205; Woolworth 77@78; pd pf. 111½@112½; Ray Central 2-3@2-4; Giroux 4-3-18 @4.5-16; Braden 5½@5%; Nipissing 7%@7½; Greene Cananea 7%@7½; Inspiration Con. 18½@19.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREVISION FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912. CLOUDY; Fair and continued cold tonight and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Saturday.

The western area of high pressure has moved westward and now forms a long ridge extending from the Dakotas southeast to Georgia. It is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in nearly all sections east of the Rocky mountains. Zeros temperatures are reported in the northern states from Montana eastward to Maine and freezing temperatures as far south as central Georgia.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. A. M. . . . . 19½ noon . . . . . 28 Average temperature yesterday, 26.1-6.

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises . . . . . 6:20 High water . . . . . 5:24 Sun sets . . . . . 9:35 P. M. Length of day . . . . . 11:14

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
Allis-Chalmers pf. . . . .	4	4	4	4	4
Am. & West . . . . .	67½	69½	67½	65½	68½
Am. Air Chem. . . . .	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Am. As Chem. pf. . . . .	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Am. Beet Sugar . . . . .	53½	55½	53½	53½	55½
Am. Can. . . . .	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Am. Car. Foundry . . . . .	51½	53½	51½	53½	53½
Am. H. & L. . . . .	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Am. H. & L. pf. . . . .	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Am. Ice . . . . .	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Am. Loco. . . . .	33	33	33	32½	33
Am. Malt . . . . .	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Am. Malt pf. . . . .	49	49	49	49	49
Am. Smelting . . . . .	72½	73½	72½	72½	73½
Am. Smelting pf. . . . .	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Am. Smelt. Bk. . . . .	86½	88½	85½	85½	85½
Am. Sugar pf. . . . .	117	117	117	117	117
Am. Sugar pf. . . . .	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Baldwin Loco. pf. . . . .	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Balt. & Ohio . . . . .	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Baldwin Loco. pf. . . . .	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Beth. Steel . . . . .	28	29½	28½	29½	29½
Beth. Steel pf. . . . .	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Beth. Steel pf. . . . .	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Brooklyn R. T. . . . .	78	80	78	80	80
Canadian Pacific . . . . .	227	227	227	228	228
Central Leather . . . . .	17½	18½	17½	18½	18½
Central Leather pf. . . . .	82½	83½	82½	83½	83½
Ches. & Ohio . . . . .	71½	72½	71½	72½	72½
C. C. & St. L. . . . .	55	55	55	55	55
Chi. & G. West . . . . .	18	18½	18½	18½	18½
Chi. & G. West pf. . . . .	35	35	35	35	35
Chi. M. & St. Paul . . . . .	105½	106½	105½	106½	106½
Chi. N. W. . . . .	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
Chicago Traction pf. . . . .	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Chino . . . . .	25	25	25	25	25
Col. Fuel . . . . .	24	25	24	25	25
Col. Southern 1st . . . . .	75	75	75	75	75
Col. Southern 2d pf. . . . .	68	68	68	68	68
Con. Gas . . . . .	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
Con. Products . . . . .	10	10	10	10	10
Con. Products pf. . . . .	75½	76½	75½	76½	76½
Col. & Hudson . . . . .	170	170	170	170	170
Cor. & N. W. . . . .	51	51	51	51	51
Cor. & N. W. pf. . . . .	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Cor. & N. W. pf. . . . .	160	162	160	162	162
Cor. & N. W. pf. . . . .	30	31	30	31	31
Gen. Motor Co. . . . .	90	91	90	91	91
Gen. Motor Co. pf. . . . .	74½	75	74½	75	75
Goldfield Cons. . . . .	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Gor. Nor. Corp. . . . .	130½	131½	130½	131½	130½
Gor. Nor. Corp. pf. . . . .	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Harvester . . . . .	106½	107½	106½	107½	106½
Homestake . . . . .	87	87	87	87	87
Ind.-Met . . . . .	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Ind.-Met pf. . . . .	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Ind.-Met pf. Ext. . . . .	56	56	56	56	56
Ind.-Met pf. Ext. . . . .	10	10	10	10	10
Ind. Paper pf. . . . .	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Ind. Pump pf. . . . .	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
K. & D. M. pf. . . . .	45	45	45	45	45
Lehigh Valley . . . . .	159½	159½	159½	159½	159½
L. & N. . . . .	154½	156	154½	156	155½
Mackay Cos. . . . .	83	83	83	83	83
Mackay Cos. pf. . . . .	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Miami . . . . .	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
M. S. P. & S. Ste. M. . . . .	132½	133½	133½	133½	133½
Missouri Pacific . . . . .	38½	39½	38½	39½	39½
Nevada Cons. Cos. . . . .	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Nat. Biscuit . . . . .	147	147	147	147	147
Nat. Lead . . . . .	54½	55½	54½	55½	54½
N. Y. N. H. & H. . . . .	138	139	138	139	139
N. Y. Central . . . . .	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
North American . . . . .	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Northern Pacific . . . . .	118½	117½	118½	117½	118½
Norfolk & Western . . . . .	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Ontario & Western . . . . .	37	37	37	37	37
Pennsylvania System . . . . .	32	32	31½	31½	31½
Pitts C. C. & L. . . . .	106	106	106	106	106
Pitts C. C. & L. pf. . . . .	107	105	107	105	107
Pittsburgh Coal . . . . .	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Pittsburgh Coal Pf. . . . .	80	79	79	79	79
Pitts. & Co. . . . .	26	26	26	26	26
Pitts. & Co. pf. . . . .	20	20	20	20	20
Pitts. & Co. pf. . . . .	45	45	45	45	45
Pressed Steel pf. . . . .	96	96	96	96	96
Pullman . . . . .	159	159	159	159	159
Quicksilver Min. . . . .	3½	3½	3		

# Latest Market Reports :-: Events of Interest to Investors

## NEW RECORD FOR EGG EXPORTATION IS ESTABLISHED

Shipments From This Country Last Year Largest Ever Known Notwithstanding the Higher Prices

## RISE IS UNIVERSAL

WASHINGTON—Exportation of eggs from the United States last year, notwithstanding high prices, was the largest ever recorded. While current market reports and current discussions of the cost of living indicate unusually high prices in the domestic markets for this article of consumption and commerce, the bureau of statistics is reporting a larger exportation in this line than ever before. The number of eggs sent to foreign countries in the year ending with December, 1911, was 13,250,000 dozen, valued at \$2,750,000, while the highest record of any earlier calendar year was 8,250,000 dozen, valued at \$1,750,000 in 1907. In addition to this there were sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico about 150,000 dozen. Meantime the importation of eggs in 1911 amounted to less than 1,000,000, valued at about \$10,000.

Trade currents in this article of commerce have shown a remarkable change in recent years. Formerly the importation of eggs was large and the exportation small. A quarter of a century ago an importation of 15,000,000 dozen eggs was not unusual, the imports of 1884, 1885 and 1886 having in each year exceeded 16,000,000 dozen, while the exports at that time averaged only about 250,000 dozen annually.

Last year the imports were less than 1,000,000 dozen, while the exports, as above indicated, were 13,250,000 dozen. The reduction in the importation of eggs occurred immediately following the enactment of the tariff law of 1890 which placed a duty upon that article of commerce, and the imports of eggs which had ranged as high as 16,000,000 dozen per annum, exceeding 15,000,000 dozen in the fiscal year 1890, dropped to 4,000,000 dozen in 1892, 1,750,000 dozen in 1894, less than 1,000,000 dozen in 1896, and 250,000 dozen in 1899, since which time the number seldom exceeded 300,000 dozen until 1910, when the number imported increased to over 800,000 dozen and in 1911 to 1,500,000 dozen.

In the calendar year 1911, as above indicated, the total was slightly less than 1,000,000. On the export side, the number sent out of the country was, in the calendar year 1880, only 80,000 dozen; in 1890, 380,000 dozen; in 1897, 1,333,000 dozen; in 1900, practically 6,000,000 dozen; in 1907, 7,000,000 dozen, and in the calendar year 1911, as already indicated, 13,250,000 dozen, valued at \$2,700,000.

Cuba, Canada, Panama, and Mexico are the chief countries to which eggs are exported from the United States. The quantity exported in the fiscal year 1911 was, to Cuba, 4,500,000 dozen, valued at a little less than \$1,000,000; to Canada, 2,500,000 dozen, valued at a little less than \$500,000; to Panama, a little more than 750,000 dozen, and to Mexico a little less than 750,000 dozen. The remainder went chiefly to the West Indian islands and Central American countries, practically none going to Europe, although certain European countries are large importers of this class of merchandise.

On the other hand, the bulk of the eggs imported in the fiscal year 1911 came from England which is itself a very large importer of eggs. Of the 1,500,000 dozen eggs imported in the fiscal year 1911, 1,250,000 dozen were from England and about a quarter of a million from China and Hongkong. This item of eggs imported does not include the yolks brought from other countries, of which the quantity imported from Canada amounted to 350,000 pounds and from Germany 75,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1911.

This large exportation of eggs in the face of the extremely high prices existing in the United States indicates that prices of this class of merchandise must also be high in other parts of the world, and this is confirmed by consular reports reaching the department of commerce and labor, which indicate that prices of eggs and other provisions are unusually high in England, France, Austria, Germany, Spain, Japan, and many other countries.

## FOREIGN COPPER STOCKS SMALLER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics showed that the European stocks of copper on Feb. 29 decreased 1651 tons while copper supplies afloat increased 20 tons, making a total decrease in the visible supply of 1631 tons to 51,674 tons, against 53,365 tons on Feb. 14 and 81,228 tons on Feb. 28, 1911.

The estimated stocks in Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 120 tons to 11,500 tons compared with 12,700 tons on Feb. 14, 13,100 tons on Jan. 31, 13,450 on Jan. 15 last, 13,400 on Dec. 30, 1911, and Feb. 15, 1911, 22,700 tons.

LIPRARIES W. B. Clarke Co.  
Purchased 28 & 29 Tremont St.

## PERE MARQUETTE IS EXPECTED TO SHOW BETTERMENT

NEW YORK—With \$650,000 equipment obligations and interest of \$240,000 maturing March 1 provided for and probability that \$5,000,000 debentures, due July 1, will be exchanged for mortgage bonds under the \$60,000,000 mortgage of March 1, 1911, it is now up to Pere Marquette management to show better operating results.

Last year's deficit of \$1,813,701 was attributed to inability to handle business, principally from lack of necessary equipment and facilities. With the announcement that \$2,000,000 has been expended for additions and betterments and \$1,000,000 for new equipment, these expenses will no longer serve.

For January and seven months Pere Marquette ran behind charges \$719,124, or \$75,000 more than the corresponding period of previous year. The deficit was due largely to severe weather and the fact that new construction was not completed until the end of December. February earnings will be poor owing to the continuance of severe weather.

The remaining months of the current year will be a critical time for Pere Marquette.

## CENTRAL LEATHER MINORITY WILL CONTINUE QUEST

Leopold Mossbach, who has just been elected a director of the Central Leather Co., is a brother-in-law of Jules S. Baché, head of the banking firm which for two years has been trying to secure recognition from the company's management, and more complete information. Mr. Mossbach has been in the leather business for years.

Members of J. S. Baché & Co. say that Mr. Mossbach's addition to the Central Leather board will by no means deter efforts of minority stockholders to secure desired information.

The committee of 50 minority stockholders has been completed and will be announced shortly in a circular letter to be sent to the 7000 share owners asking their assistance and incidentally requesting an assessment of five cents a share to maintain the committee's expenses.

Among this large committee there will be one Boston man, a partner in a local leather firm.

The Central Leather Co. will issue its first quarterly statement for the three months ending March 31.

### CHICAGO STOCKS

	Bld.	Asked.
Am. Can. com.....	11½	12
Boat. Fisheries com.....	9½	9½
do pf.....	4½	5½
Chicago City Rys.....	170	190
Chicago Power & Traction.....	143½	144
Chicago Pneumatic Tool.....	105	105½
Chicago Rys. No. 1.....	95	95
do No. 2.....	34½	35
do No. 3.....	8½	8½
Diamond Match.....	107½	108½
Illinois Brick.....	59½	60½
Illinois Light com.....	19	22
do pf.....	50	50
National Carbon com.....	100	94
Quaker Oats com.....	230	230
Am. Ship Building com.....	100	110
Sears, Roebuck & Co. com.....	101	101
United Box Board.....	125	124
West. Stone Co.....	13	14½

### BITUMINOUS COAL TRADE

BALTIMORE—The soft coal trade in Baltimore is in better condition than at any time for more than a year. Another slight advance in price is announced and the tendency of the market is still upward. The resumption of navigation on Chesapeake bay has stimulated business. Most large companies report that they are having difficulty in making prompt shipments.

### DOUGLAS SHOE MEN MEET

BROCKTON, Mass.—Salesmen traveling for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company held their semi-annual meeting at the factory here yesterday. Matters of interest were presented by Charles F. Richmond, vice-president; H. T. Drake, general superintendent; F. L. Erskine, advertising manager; A. T. Sweetser, manager of collections and credits, and D. W. Packard, general manager of retail stores.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys. 45, Cambria Steel 41%, Electric Company of America 12, General Asphalt pf trc 72, Lehigh Navigation trc 88, Lehigh Valley 7%, Pennsylvania Steel pf 100, Philadelphia Company 53%, Philadelphia Electric 18%, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23%, Philadelphia Traction 84%, Union Traction 50%, United Gas Improvement 87%.

### CHICAGO RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

The Chicago Railway Equipment Company reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 30 last a profit and loss surplus of \$457,243, as compared with \$523,027 at the close of the previous year and \$401,719 in 1909. Dividends paid during the year amounted to \$173,950.

### THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet market easier, March 15s 6d, off 1½d; May 15s 8½d, off ¾d.

## GROSS EARNINGS HAVE NOW RISEN ABOVE A MILLION

Shawinigan Water & Power Company's Total Income Is Increased Thirty-Six Per Cent in Year

### NEW INSTALLATIONS

Gross earnings of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. in which Boston capital is heavily interested, have now developed to the point of well above \$1,000,000 annually. For its fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last the company's total income was \$1,349,715 an increase of \$353,000 or 36 per cent over the previous year and the first time the company has ever done over \$1,000,000 of business in a single 12 months.

Net earnings after charges were actually larger than total gross only three years ago, the balance for the stock of \$752,512 being 85 per cent larger than in 1910 and equal to 7½ per cent on the \$1,000,000 capital stock. The company is now paying 5 per cent dividend in regular quarterly instalments.

In order to meet the expense of new developments the company issued during 1911 \$1,500,000 4½ per cent debenture stock.

The new power installations are of an extensive character. Work on the 75,000 horse power addition began a year ago and is now completed up to a capacity of 30,000 horse power giving the company a total electrical capacity of 85,000 horse power, making it the third or fourth largest power proposition in the country. The additional 45,000 horsepower will be installed in three units of 15,000 each as required.

Practically all of the horse power now being developed is under contract, 40,000 being supplied by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. alone.

The following table gives a concise picture of the rapid development of this successful power project during the last four years:

Gross.....	Net.....	Stock, Surplus.....
\$1,249,715	\$1,180,956	\$752,512
1,150,000	1,063,643	500,000
819,171	701,123	321,307
706,244	608,884	204,419

### DIVIDENDS

The Yukon Gold Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

The Guggenheim Exploration Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Chicago Telephone Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 30 to stock of record March 20.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Kingsford Smith Flying Service declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable March 30 to stock of record March 16.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, firm \$9.00. Spirits easy. Maching 45½c. Tar firm \$1.00. Turpentine firm; hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 34s 9d; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 9d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s 9d.

### INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

Common \$6.70 c. 67. Gen. San E \$6.80 @6.85, graded B. \$7. D. 87. E \$7.10. F \$7.15. G \$7.15. H \$7.25. I \$7.30. J \$7.00. M \$7.75. N \$7.85. WG \$7.00. WW \$8.

W. R. G. \$7.15. H \$7.25. I \$7.30. J \$7.00. K \$7.05. L \$6.80. H \$6.72½. G \$6.72½. F \$6.72½. E \$6.70. D \$6.65. B \$6.62½.

Average 6.60 6.51 5.21

### PREFERRED STOCKS

Amer. Chem. 107 7.82 6.03 6.00

Amer. C. & F. 7 113 6.08 5.93

Amer. Sugar 7 119 5.88 5.82 5.86

A. M. Tel. & Tel. 8 142 5.63 6.08 6.78

Am. Smelting & Refining 7 129 5.45 6.32 6.00

Am. Zinc 7 139 5.35 6.46 6.47

Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe 97 8.24 7.20 7.47

B. & O. 5 68 5.33 6.20 6.21

Average 5.60 5.94 5.08

### INDUSTRIAL COMMON STOCKS

Amplified 2 68 3.04 4.42 3.99

Am. Smelting & Refining 10 110 3.88 4.04

Am. Zinc 10 110 3.88 4.04

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS RECORDED BY STATE PREMIER

Policy Speech Prior to the Elections Describes Way in Which Murray Waters Are Now Being Utilized

### EDUCATION HELPED

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the course of his policy speech at Wallaroo in connection with the general elections the premier, the Hon. J. Verran, quoted a large number of facts and figures as showing the increased prosperity of all classes in the state during recent years, and dealt at length with the activities of the various government departments.

Referring to the utilization of the waters of the river Murray for navigation and irrigation, the premier said that although no definite settlement had been arrived at on the question of the apportionment of the waters between the three states concerned a material advance had been made since the Labor government came into office.

"First," he continued, "we prepared and carried the Murray waters act, 1910, providing for the construction of navigation weirs and locks throughout the whole course of the shallow portion of the river from Swan Reach to the border, and also for the two locks and weirs above the border near Lake Victoria in New South Wales, and including the utilization of Lake Victoria as a storage basin."

### Agreement Is Made

We next met the premiers at an interstate conference in January last and came to an agreement under which South Australia is to have the right to construct the Lake Victoria works. We followed this up by engaging Capt. E. N. Johnston, an eminent American engineer, to come out and design the locks and weirs, and bring with him an experienced constructing engineer to go on with the works directly the designs and estimates are approved by Parliament. In the very near future, therefore, we shall have a locked river and permanent navigation practically to the Darling."

South Australia has always been noted for its progressive education policy and this subject Mr. Verran said:

"The rapid progress of the state has called for a vigorous policy regarding government buildings. If there is one class of buildings more than another which we have sought to improve it is the school buildings for the children. More space, more light and more comfort are being provided in all our school buildings and when we are erecting new schools all modern improvements are being included in the designs."

### School Buildings Built

"Since the government has been in office 14 new school buildings and 10 new teachers' residences have been erected. To 46 school buildings structural alterations or additions have been made, and 23 teachers' residences have been added to and otherwise improved."

"Recognizing the importance of education to the whole community, we have had the greatest sympathy with the development of the high school movement in accessible centers throughout the state, and by a revision of the scholarship system we have made it possible for children of the poorest parents to proceed from the smallest school in faraway parts of the country through the district high school to the Adelaide high school, and then to the university. We have made such conditions that any hard-working intelligent boy may now enter upon the studies leading to any profession, and he can do this without any assistance from his parents."

Dealing with the important subject of land settlement, the premier said: "The survey of new areas for settlement is one of the foremost policies of the government. When we came into office there were only seven survey parties actually engaged in field work, and today there are less than 16 parties engaged in the survey of land for settlement."

### Land Is Opened Up

"The area of land open for allotment is about 1,250,000 acres. The area of lands allotted during the last 18 months was 1,176,950 acres, leased to 1350 persons. Estates purchased by the present government for closer settlement amount to 90,000 acres, at a cost of £598,000. A vigorous policy of reclamation on the Murray flats is being pushed on with, as well as the establishment of government irrigation colonies on the Murray, and projects are being formulated for several other additional irrigation settlements."

Referring to the assistance given the producer through the agricultural department, Mr. Verran said that the liberality of the government to the department was shown by the fact that whereas in 1909-10 the amount on the estimates for the agricultural department was £73,500, this year it was £113,000, an increase of over £40,000. Roseworthy Agricultural College has been extended and improved and a scheme for the establishment of veterinary sur-

## OPENING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT BY KING IS RICH IN PICTURESQUE



(Copyright by Graphic Photo Union)

The royal procession passing through the streets for the opening of Parliament

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The opening of Parliament by the King in person is one of the most picturesque and interesting of old world ceremonies still enacted.

Some hundreds of tickets are presented to peers and other notabilities for the use of their relations and friends who are given places in the royal gallery. This corridor is very lofty with fine stained windows high up on either side. The walls are decorated with large frescoes and recently some old royal portraits have been added at either end. The Monitor representative was fortunate in securing a place immediately facing the staircase entrance through which everybody entered who was taking part in the ceremony. The long wait was enlivened by the constant coming and going of the various officials in their brilliant uniforms.

The first serious business was when the stalwart "beefeaters" marched in and took their positions at intervals all down the gallery—all scarlet, gold and black. A tall life guard comes next followed by two trumpeters clad entirely in gold who were stationed one on each side of the great door through which their majesties were soon to enter.

### Royal Bodyguard Enters

Through the glass doors the scarlet coats and white plumed helmets of the royal bodyguard are shimmering—and presently the doors are thrown open and in they march, with their crimson halberds studded with gold nails. Slowly they step down the gallery and disappear through the other door taking up their positions nearer the House of Lords.

All this time there is ceaseless activity being manifested. The heralds are there in their magnificent tabards in which blue is a prominent color; judges in scarlet trimmed with white fur and wearing quaint wigs on their heads; and other eminent men of the law with gold bands all over them. The great officers of state stand about talking to one another, men with great names, such as the Duke of Norfolk, premier duke and hereditary grand marshal, his crimson robes showing the wear of generations; the Duke of Wellington whose robes are said to be those worn by the Iron Duke; Earl Beauchamp, whose duty it is to bear the sword of state; the Earl of Crewe, on whom rests the responsibility of carrying the crown.

### "The Crown" Borne In

The lord chancellor could be seen congratulating Lord Carrington on having that morning been raised to the rank of marquis. Presently there is a stir at the door and the word, "The crown," is passed down and the doors are flung wide to admit of the diamond crown being brought in, carried on a velvet cushion, a yeoman of the guard on either side, followed by six life guardsmen. The crown is placed carefully on a table with

## MOTOR-DRIVEN BOAT FOR FISHING DRIVES OUT SAILING CRAFT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—From the results of the experience of the past two years it is evident that the motor-driven fishing boat is gradually superseding the sailing boat.

The British fishermen are conservative, and adapt themselves slowly to new methods, and as the oil motors were first constructed for pleasure craft, to be used in fine weather only, their use for more practical purposes was not always successful. The advantages of the improved oil-driven boats, however, is being proved most conclusively.

With an auxiliary engine, a boat saves time in getting in and out of harbor, and in a calm it can get quickly home. It is better, also, than the "steam drifters," as its engine takes far less space than the steam machinery, with its fire and boiler, and the cost of working is also less. The young fishermen learn easily to work the engine, instructed by a shore engineer.

The estimated gross earnings this year of the different fishing craft off the Berwick and Northumberland coast was: Motor auxiliary boats £300 to £1000; steam drifters £400 to £700, and sailing boats £200 to £50.

On the continental auxiliary motors are regarded as essential for good fishing, and Norway and Sweden especially make extensive use of them, petrol being mostly used abroad. In England and Scotland paraffine and crude oil are the fuels used, and certain makes of engines will burn the cheapest form of crude oil.

### SHAN RAILWAY STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

RANGOON, Burma.—The government of India has decided not to proceed with the construction of the Shan railway beyond Kalau on account of the financial stringency which prevails at present.

## CABINET CHANGES ARE NECESSITATING NEW BY-ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the eve of the meeting of Parliament, there was another shuffle of the parliamentary pack, a shuffle which will necessitate a by-election for the St. Rollox division of Glasgow, for which, at the last election, MacKinnon Wood was returned by a majority of almost 2000 over his Unionist opponent.

Lord Carrington has resigned the privy seal and retired from the cabinet, while Lord Crewe has added the office of lord privy seal to that of secretary of state for the colonies. This will reduce the total number of cabinet ministers by one.

Lord Pentland has resigned the office of secretary of state for Scotland, and has accepted that of governor of Madras. On the other hand, MacKinnon Wood has been appointed secretary of state for Scotland in Lord Pentland's place, so causing a vacancy in the office of financial secretary to the treasury.

## FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE RELATIONS TO BE FOSTERED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A committee has just been formed here to further the development of the Franco-Canadian trade relations. Its president is H. Anatole Poindron, who for 10 years was the commercial delegate of the Canadian government to Paris.

In commercial circles the new committee is looked upon as coming at a very opportune moment, for during the last 18 months Germany has been able to obtain a reduction of 33 per cent on the entrance duties for her products in Canada, so that German goods now compete with French on equal terms on the Canadian market.

It is hoped here that the activities of the new committee may help to uphold and strengthen the commercial interests of France across the water.

## ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ROUSE INTEREST IN ST. GEORGE'S DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For years an attempt has been made to popularize St. George's day in England. What St. Andrew's day is to Scotland, or St. Patrick's day to Ireland, that the friends of a similar movement wish to see St. George's day become in England. It cannot be said that their efforts have so far been particularly successful.

It is true there is a St. George's day concert; it is true that roses are offered for sale in the streets, like primroses on primrose day, but it is not at all true that they are bought. The Englishman, who is the last of all foreign people to become naturalized abroad, is at home, perfectly indifferent to the emotion of nationality.

This year a further attempt is to be made to carry out the idea. It happens that the name of the patron saint of England is now the name of the King. The King and Queen, as well as Queen Alexandra, all of whom are members of the Royal Society of St. George, will attend service at St. Paul's cathedral in company with the lord mayor and the corporation. In the evening there will be the usual banquets and concerts, but whether any permanent effect will be made to the indifference of the nation remains to be seen.

## PEKING IS FAVORED BY YUAN AS CAPITAL OF NEW REPUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Early in January the European office of The Christian Science Monitor was able to state, as the result of information obtained from entirely reliable source, that Yuan Shi Kai would in all probability be elected President of the first republic in China. This information the European office was able to confirm in a cable published on Feb. 2 as the result of information obtained from the Chinese legation. Subsequent events have taken the course so accurately foreshadowed in the columns of this paper.

It was pointed out at the time that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, while constituting a by no means unimportant factor in the revolution, was not the able administrator some people considered him to be and that there was no question that Yuan Shi Kai was an exceptionally able and experienced statesman and the best man in China to be elected to the important post of President.

It is interesting to note that the election of the President was unanimous, votes being recorded by the representatives of 17 provinces. After the question of the resignation of Sun Yat Sen and the provisional cabinet had been discussed and accepted, it was decided that the offices should be laid down on the arrival of the new President at Nan-

## DUTCH TARIFF BILL FOR INCREASED DUTY AROUSES OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM—The introduction during the early portion of last year of a tariff reform bill containing the proposal to levy a maximum duty of 12 per cent instead of 5 per cent has called forth considerable opposition throughout the country.

This opposition has taken the form of large numbers of memorials forwarded to the government by representatives of various trades, manufacturers' organizations and other bodies. Meetings have also been held throughout the country at which the government proposal was severely condemned.

The government is anxious, in view of the increasing opposition, that the measure should be thoroughly discussed on the earliest possible occasion. In the meantime some of the former supporters of the government have now left them having gone over to the opposition.

Those who are opposed to the measure are anxious that the bill should not come forward until after the general elections which take place next year, in order that the people may have an opportunity of expressing their feelings on the subject.

## RISE IN FOOD PRICES TO BE BROUGHT UP AS REICHSTAG TOPIC

List Shows Increases of Up to 100 Per Cent in Year and Workers Had to Face Dear Potatoes and Bread

### ALLEVIATION ASKED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The rise of prices in food products is to be the subject of an interpellation by the Volkspartei in the Reichstag, and in this connection an interesting article has appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt in which the predicament of the working classes is described and illustrated by statistics showing the rise in price of 24 products of food during 1911.

This list is remarkable, not only from the fact that it covers most food or fodder products, but that it gives in plain figures the amount of the rise, which in some cases actually amounts to 100 per cent. The following is the list given by the Berliner Tageblatt, which shows the wholesale market prices in the present month as compared with those of February, 1911.

	Price, Price, April,
	1911. 1912. Apr.
	Mks. Mks. Mks.
Rye (ton)	1.11. 1.12. 1.08.
Oats	1.12. 1.15. 1.09.
Wheat	1.15. 1.24. 1.11.
Maize	1.16. 1.18. 1.09.
Bear (ton, fodder)	1.17. 1.18. 1.09.
Peas	1.17. 1.19. 1.11.
Hay (double centner)	4.70. 8.20. 7.00.
Barley (centner)	3.20. 15.25. 0.66.
Beans	2.10. 2.20. 1.77.
Lentils	2.9. 10. 1.60.
Potatoes	5. 1.1. 1.20.
Turnips	2.20. 2.69. 1.8.
Eggs	5.80. 1.50. 1.8.

Among the measures demanded in the interpellation is the suspension of the potato duty. That this article of food should have more than doubled its price at a time when bread is dear is a feature of the situation a remedy to which should certainly be found at an early date. The potato, as is well known, is the substitute for bread among the poorer classes of every country.

The Tageblatt concludes by declaring that though the government and the Legislature cannot do everything, yet if they take their duties earnestly they must put their hands to the work and do what is in their power. At the present moment what must be aimed at is quick measures of alleviation, an all-round revision of the economic situation in Germany must be a later work.

### VOLKSTEM OPPOSING BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The Volkstem has started a campaign against the defense bill, urging that it should be postponed in order to enable the people to become better acquainted with its provisions. The bill, it may be mentioned, lays down the principle that every citizen is liable to take part in the defense of the country, but as a matter of fact provides for the training annually only of the actual number of men required.

### TASMANIA TO ELECT IN APRIL

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—It is expected that the general elections in Tasmania will come on about the end of April.

## WIRELESS IN SPAIN RAISES CORNWALL IN ITS FIRST TRIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID—The Marconi wireless telegraph service which is being established in Spain is gradually nearing completion.

It was announced a short while ago in the columns of this paper that the stations at Cadiz, Las Palmas and Tenerife were in use by the Spanish government. To these has been added the station at Barcelona, and it is now announced that the stations of Vigo, Soller and Aranjuez are now completed.

The importance of the Aranjuez station, which was opened by King Alfonso in person, can be gauged when its position as the central station for communicating with all the other points mentioned above is realized. Communications with England can also be established from Aranjuez, satisfactory trials having been carried out with the station at Poldhu in Cornwall.

## PICTURES FOR TATE GALLERY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The National Art Collections Fund has purchased for the Tate Gallery, two pictures, "The Music Room," by P. Wilson Steer, and "Portrait of the Artist's Mother," by G. A. Story, A. R. A.

# THE HOME FORUM

## From "Star-Song"

I woke in the desert rude  
O'erhung by the star-sweet sky,  
And over the radiant multitude  
In the silence drew more nigh.  
As if on my eyes to braise,  
And inward glory nurse.  
And out of the heart of the universe  
Soared forth my singing cry.

We are young—our song up-springing  
The crystal blue along,  
Creation's morning singing—  
It was but children-song.  
Melodiously ringing,  
Mysterious forewarning.  
The realm beyond the morning  
We infinitely throng.

"We sit in our burning spheres  
Ininitely hung;  
By the speed of light we measure the  
years  
On purple ether flung:  
Without a shadow time appears,  
A calendar of echoing lights  
That flame and dusk from depth and  
heights,  
And all our years are young."  
—G. E. Woodberry, in Scribner's.

## OUTDOOR ADVERTISING IN EUROPE

**A**DVERTISING is one of the chief methods of capturing the attention of the public to commercial enterprise, says a special despatch from London, and it is a most successful one, judged from the innumerable advertisements on every hoarding, in every underground station, in the tunnels of the tubes, on the outside and inside of buses—everywhere in fact where it is not expressly stated that advertisements are forbidden. It cannot but be wished that these protected areas were more numerous, for the advertiser is a vandal and to him neither architectural antiquity nor beauty has a chance of consideration when commercial competition is at stake.

That this is true in the cities is matter enough for regret, but that the country, and some of the most secluded regions, should be equally victimized is a fact which calls for redress. Advertisement is a system which obtains the world over, and indiscriminate advertising is not confined to the British Isles. In Paris, but just lately, an advertising agent has announced to French firms that he has leased sites in several parts of the country which are visited

Underground Waters  
of Kansas

In a territory 200 by 90 miles stretching across the western end of Kansas thousands of derricks are being erected. Every one represents an individual pumping plant that will draw from the great underground lake which lies in the sands beneath this area water sufficient to irrigate a farm of from 40 to 160 acres.

The present year will witness the building of 10,000 of these derricks, which will hold and guide the machinery that bores wells down into the great underflow that is believed to be inexhaustible. When the great aquifers reach the underground sea of water which has existed beneath the surface for ages, the derricks will be removed, and over each well will be installed a windmill. These windmills, which will pump the water to the surface, are tall towers of wood, steel or iron, with fans of almost every imaginable shape and type made of wood or galvanized iron.—New York Sun.

## BUYSSE, FRIEND OF MAETERLINCK

**C**OMMENT about a friend of Maeterlinck's named Cyril Buysse in the New York Post is in passing an interesting reminder of how much the Frenchman Debussy did to carry abroad the fame of one of the poet's dramas and so advertise others.

Brussels recently honored Buysse, one of the leaders of the Flemish renaissance, a novelist and playwright; this in spite of the fact that Brussels is regarded as the center of the French influ-

## A Friend of Men

As he passes (and does he not often pass?), men rise for an instant to the highest level of their being. Already, for him it is a world of brothers, because he evokes a grace in them, the shy heart of each peering out. He does not see the age-long dreariness; for always there flashes back to him from the face of creation something to love. He reaches out toward men, and the yearning is more moving than music on the waters.—Youth's Companion.

ence in Belgium, with Antwerp as the stronghold of the Flemish element. At the festivities in honor of Buysse a eulogy was pronounced by Maurice Maeterlinck, one of his oldest friends, who said that he placed Buysse among the three or four great painters of peasant life in the last 50 years. He is the Flemish Maupassant, but a Maupassant that does not concern himself with cities, casinos, etc. When the desire comes over him to see old Flanders again, he opens a book by Cyril Buysse and immediately his infant years in the village stir, bourgeoisie, and blossom anew. If he were condemned to pass his days in some corner of this earth, without hope of return, he would take with him Cyril Buysse, as men used formerly to carry with them, in caskets of silver or gold, a handful of the home soil.

The world's at war with tyrants—shall I speak? The harvest's ripe, and I pause to reap. I slumber not—the thorn is in my couch. Each day a trumpet soundeth in my ear—  
Its echo in my heart. —Byron.

## Famous House

The history of Harpers Weekly during the civil war is told at length in "The House of Harper," as it deserves to be, and, of course, Thomas Nast is not forgotten in the account of the war on the Tweed ring. The story is continued down to the editorship of Colonel Harvey Prescott, Motley, Du Chaillu, Howells, Twain, Hearn, Curtis, Alden, Ignatius Donnelly, Hardy, Hay—the list of authors connected with the house is as long as it is distinguished. Mr. Harper only tells us what has been known a long time when he credits John Hay with the authorship of "The Breadwinners," says the New York Tribune. The firm published Poe's "Arthur Gordon Pym" in 1838. The reason why it ceased there after to publish its works has remained unknown. One might wish for more circumstantial accounts of the publication of "Tess" and "Jude," and especially of "Trilby." Lew Wallace and his best seller, "Ben-Hur," received considerably more attention. The firm gave an early start to many American artists—Abbie, Winslow Homer, John W. Alexander, Remington, Thulstrup and Frost among their number.

## "CLEANSE THOU ME"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**C**LEANSE thou me from secret faults." He has gone a long way on the road to final righteously and purity who has learned to pray this prayer in fervent sincerity. The severest rebuke recorded of Jesus was the rebuke of hypocrisy. The prayer of the psalmist may well cover both those faults that are hidden from the world though known to one's self, and others which as yet are not uncovered even to one's own consciousness. Often it seems, as if the one refuge against the sense of sin, the crowding in of the arguments of unrighteousness, is to throw one's self unreservedly on God and ask Him to set right what is wrong. This prayer alone is not enough; there must be the honest hourly effort to walk in the light of righteousness—but when one has truly trusted his innermost desires to God, asking Him to establish them in His own purity and perfectness, regardless of the human selfishness that prompts one to be always looking back longingly at self and sin, then one learns that God is indeed a strong defense and

tower and is able to do more for His child than one had dreamed. For God can surely do more for any one than one can do for himself. The efforts of many people to be good are weighted and defeated because they have not waked up to this thought, expressed all through the Scriptures, that God is able to do all that needs to be done for us. To trust the power of God to heal sickness and then distrust His power to cleanse men of sin is illogical. Yet there are people who look to the prayer of faith and understanding to heal them in time of sickness who are still trying to fight their own way to righteousness, still trying to make morality perfect, and still enduring the weight of their own mistakes and errors through a sorry sense that their goodness is their own and depends on themselves.

Perhaps the most essential contribution of the individual in this battle for purity and righteousness is that he shall be ready to see and acknowledge his own sins as fast as they are made plain to him. Many people hide themselves because in their self-condemnation over some fault which they are aware of they quite overlook the deeper-rooted error which is perhaps the starting point of the acknowledged sin. One may say that he knows that he has a quick temper and yet be half-consciously blaming others for stirring up this enemy of anger; whereas he should be searching to find the secret roots of self-will which cause the antagonism or temper that he feels when others oppose him.

In the story of the prodigal Jesus pointed to the self-deceptions that blind humanity. Here was the elder son finding fault over the joy of the father in the return of the prodigal. If he had really loved his father he would have rejoiced in his joy. As it is his obedience and duty appear not to have sprung from love, but rather from self-interest. His complaint also shows him ungrateful and lacking in humility. The few words of the father's reply remind the son that all the good things the son has are not his own, but a gift from the father. Instead of giving thanks for the great good he has enjoyed the elder son is grudging his brother a small share of good; and instead of seeking to find what it is in himself that has kept him from having those extra pleasures, he is boasting of his deservingness.

It is such fruits of envy and pride and ingratitude, self-righteousness in myriad forms, that are the secret faults from which we need to be set free, and from which God does set us free if we unreservedly turn to Him for cleansing. The trouble is often that we do not turn to

Him unreservedly, but selfishly clinging still to our own way. This mental reservation really is distrust of God's power to do all for us. It is self-will clinging to the human sense of good, unwilling to exchange it for the divine lest we lose something good.

Here is where the scientific sense of Christian teaching comes to the rescue. Scientific statement shows to the laggard thought that God's will shall inevitably be done. Omnipotent power must prevail, and this omnipotent power is good. God is able to hold in perfect relation to every other idea of His every child of His. Whether it be love or wisdom or riches or freedom, whatever the good we secretly desire may be, we know, on a basis of logical thought, that God has already given it to His child. He is not a respecter of persons. He does not give to one and withhold from another. He does not create in His child a longing or a capacity for any good and then fail to supply the means or opportunity for fulfillment. God's work is perfect. Demand and supply in every conceivable direction must be perfectly proportioned, each to each. No one can lose who trusts God's love, trusts the infinite wisdom that knows His own purposes and commands fulfillment for man of a good far beyond anything the heart of humanity can possibly conceive.

So when one's human sense seems full of error and darkness, when human selfish desire, hope and fear, seem to clog one's understanding of Spirit, it is possible to throw one's self unreservedly on God, sure that He can prevail over that which is too hard for the mortal to conquer alone. Then is the hour when one may prove the confidence demanded of the Israelites when they were to stand still and see that the battle was the Lord's, not theirs. God can avail to cleanse us of all unrighteousness. God can remove every false sense of life and joy. God can give beauty for ashes, can replace the fleeting, perishable human sense of good in every form with the enduring, spiritual reality. One single moment of pure faith of this sort brings such immediate rewards that the human heart is strengthened to go on into deeper and closer relations with the divine goodness. God is able to do for us above all that we ask or think. He is able to reward the slightest motion of a true and unselfish faith toward Him with fulfillment far beyond deserving. And if a little a grace and honesty and loyalty to Him can do so much, shall not the advancing understanding of divine power bring unspeakable blessings here and now? For it is He who worketh in us, both to will and to do of His good pleasure.

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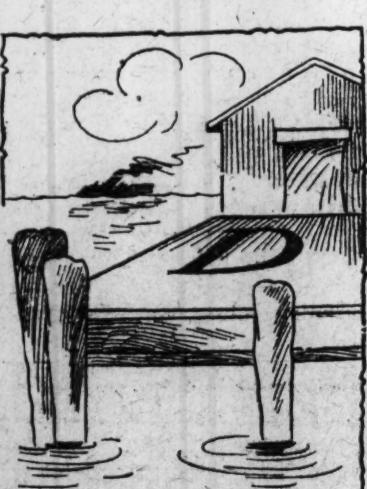
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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Picture Puzzles



What museum attraction?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Black walnut.

## The Composer and the Fly

There is an interesting story told of Mendelssohn, the great composer, when only a boy wrote some beautiful music to go with Shakespeare's play, "Midsummer Night's Dream." One day he was thinking about his music and working away at it in his thoughts while he lay out in the grass in some gardens in Berlin with a friend. Suddenly a big fly buzzed across the grass, and he said to his friend, "Hush!" and lay still listening for some moments to the sound made by the buzzing fly.

When the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music was at last finished the composer pointed to a certain place in the music where the cellos change from B minor to F sharp minor in the middle part of the overture, and said, "There, that's the fly we listened to that morning in the garden." Mendelssohn was only a boy of 17 when this happened, but this piece of music is one of the great musical works of the world. Any one who will closely listen to sounds of that sort can learn to imitate the notes the bee or the bird or the wind or the water is singing and can train his own ear to hear musical tones more and more distinctly.

## CEDAR LAKE, SOURCE OF CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

A MAGNIFICENT water supply is owned by the city of Seattle, Wash., in the foothills of the Cascade mountain range, 38 miles away. The authorities have taken great care to keep this water source pure, and to this end have secured by purchase and condemnation the entire watershed of Cedar lake and river, a total of 136 square miles, or more than 87,000 acres, practically all virgin forest. The city has expended \$9,000,000 for this property and for its distributing system, and \$3,600,000 more on its lighting system, power for which is obtained by running the water through turbine wheels before it enters the city mains. Fourteen

thousand horsepower is now generated in this way, and 2000 additional horsepower will be generated from the overflow at the standpipes within the city as soon as the installation of the machinery is completed.

The storage capacity of Cedar lake at present is 1,000,000,000 gallons, and it is proposed, by erecting a masonry dam 185 feet high and 640 feet long at the top, across the deep gulf through which the Cedar river runs after it leaves the lake, to increase this storage capacity to 8,000,000,000 gallons. The site of the new dam will be 1½ miles below the present dam across the mouth of Cedar lake.

The need for a greater than the present water supply is not immediate, but the demand for more power is, and it is especially for the purpose of meeting this requirement that the new dam will be constructed. The estimate of the engineers is that 60,000 horsepower will result, a portion of which will be used to operate the municipal street railway line which was authorized by the voters at the last election. The city now

still are saying, "Teach us how to pray!"  
O teach us how to love! and then our prayer  
Through other lives will find its upward way.  
As plants together seek and find sweet light and air.  
—Lucy Larcom.

Still we are saying, "Teach us how to pray!"

## Fact Disposes of Theory

Senator Frye of Maine was a fisherman who caught many square-tailed trout. On one occasion, says the New York Globe, the late Professor Agassiz, who was his friend, challenged the senator's boast that he had caught a seven-pound trout.

"Square-tailed trout do not ever reach that weight!" declared the savant, positively.

Mr. Frye did not engage in unprofitable argument on the point at issue, but the very next summer the naturalist received from Rangeley a large box, within which reposed a beautiful square-tailed trout which weighed precisely eight pounds.

Professor Agassiz's response was prompt and to the point. He wrote:

"The theory of a lifetime has been kicked to pieces by a fact."

## Ibsen's Self-Correction

In Ibsen's manuscripts we can actually follow the growth of an idea; distinguish what is original and fundamental in his conception from accretions and afterthoughts; see him straying into blind alleys and trying back again; and estimate the faultless certainty of taste with which he strengthened weak points in his fabric, and rejected the commonplace in favor of the rare and unforgettable. Not once, I think, is a scene or a trait suppressed which ought to have been preserved; not once is a speech altered for the worse.—From Ibsen's Workshop.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 1, 1912

### Monroe Doctrine Up to Date

THE American secretary of state, in his first speech on his tour of countries adjacent to the Caribbean, has utilized the opportunity to reaffirm the Monroe doctrine and to describe it as a "great bond" between the two Americas, one never more vital than today nor previously so significant as it will be with the Panama canal opened. By "Providence" it has been given to the United States to define the doctrine and interpret it, and never has it been invoked "to the detriment of the people of the south or operated to their hurt." The possibilities for the Americas that will follow opening of the canal are to be "magical," creating for the western world an "entirely new situation, one fraught with possibilities so vast that they baffle the fancy."

In these and similarly superlative words Mr. Knox has endeavored to make clear to his hosts that the doctrine of America for Americans will gain in validity rather than diminish by man's heroic conquest of nature and union of the Atlantic and Pacific. Nor is the assertion disputable. Nations of the south, like Brazil, Chile and the Argentine Republic, have a thousand and one pecuniary as well as political reasons today for asserting American hegemony that did not exist when the Monroe doctrine was first put forth, and they will have additional reasons when international trade has begun to use the isthmian short cut. The problem for the United States now is not to win assent to the doctrine by Latin-Americans, but to deal with them, in respect to their own national affairs and their relations with the United States, so as to create an impression of fair play and genuine fraternity in defense of the republican ideal of government. The note to be sounded now is not so much one of having "Providence" as a past partner as it is in conforming present diplomatic and political policies with fundamental principles of ethics. Latin-Americans are not lying awake nights now fearful of invasion by German troops or bombardment by a fleet from the Baltic. But they are somewhat suspicious of the methods by which the United States sometimes acquires coveted territory and of the purity of motive back of financial rehabilitation of republics pressed by European creditors. To alter this attitude by a frank disclosure of policy is the chief duty of Secretary Knox on this trip. If he fails in this, all the surface talk and the manifold courtesies of which his hosts are masters will be in vain.

Mr. Root, when secretary of state, once toasted the "sisterhood of American republics" in the following terms: "May every one of them grow in prosperity and strength. May the independence, the freedom of the rights of the least and weakest be ever represented equally with the rights of the strongest." Whenever that feeling has obtained, the moral influence of the United States has waxed in Latin-America.

### Morgan Art Treasures Arrive

WHEN, in 1904, J. Pierpont Morgan became president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, it was seen by European museum administrators, connoisseurs of art and private collectors that sooner or later the "spoils" that he had been accumulating and would continue to accumulate would find its way to New York. Agitation began for international action to prevent art objects going to America, directors of European museums leading in the demand. But no such concerted action followed. Mr. Morgan has gone on his restless way, so that not long since the London Times compared him with the Medicis of Florence as a collector and patron of the fine arts, and conceded that no figure in recent European history approached the American financier in limitless pecuniary resources, in vaulting ambition for collecting and in well-advised purchase of treasures bound to gain in value.

For prudential reasons Mr. Morgan recently has decided to bring to New York certain of his collections that have been either on exhibition or in storage in Europe. Until a suitable home for them can be found, in addition to the Metropolitan museum yet to be erected, no doubt some of these treasures will be stored in warehouses; unless it should seem wise to Mr. Morgan, as it conceivably might, to place them in new museums in other American cities where there is ample space. Cities like Worcester, Mass., and Toledo, O., are now in a position to take windfalls of this kind and to care scrupulously for them until New York city shows willingness to meet Mr. Morgan half way. He can hardly be expected to provide both matchless works of art and a place for their protection and display. The community may be said to have obligations to a donor of his caliber and unique resources, and doubtless will be judged by its course in the matter.

With the ethical aspects of the methods by which Mr. Morgan has acquired the funds that have enabled him to be unrivaled among moderns as an art collector on a grand scale it is not our present aim to deal. Nor are the methods by which some of these paintings and sculptures have been wrested from their historic settings now under discussion. Mr. Morgan's title to most of them is legally as defensible as the presence in many national museums of Europe of the fruits of spoil of war and peaceful appropriation. The point now to be stressed is the effect upon the western world of the acquisition by Americans of so much of the best art of Europe and Asia. From the standpoint of esthetics there can be no question that the practise of which Mr. Morgan is an exemplar to many other millionaires is to be fructifying. Europe and Asia may be said to be under moral obligations to share some of their art treasures with the Americas. Such treasures are needed as educational agencies for cultural ends. If the process of transfer promises acquisition of capital by Europeans and Asiatics threatened with altered social status owing to shrinking sources of former income, why complain?

SO FAR as Oklahoma is concerned, Governor Wilson and Speaker Clark will have to settle it as quietly and amicably as possible between themselves.

THAT the Colombia representative did not employ language to conceal his thoughts may explain why he committed a breach of diplomacy.

VOTES of women may not determine, but they will contribute largely toward deciding, the political complexion of at least thirty-seven American presidential electors this year. These electors are to be chosen by California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, in each of which women have now equal suffrage with men. Altogether, it is expected that the women's vote in the states named will reach about 1,250,000, California alone having about 670,000 of the new voters. In California, women voters are in the majority; if, therefore, they should vote as a unit against the solid vote of the men, they could control the electoral vote of the Golden state. But no such separation of the sexes politically is probable, if, indeed, it could reasonably be called possible!

But her are thirty-seven electoral votes, or thirty-six more than enough to decide a presidential election. Even as the case stands now, the margin is large enough to cause seasoned politicians to put on their thinking caps. But it is likely to be increased. The states of Kansas, Oregon and Wisconsin are to vote on woman suffrage before November, and if they should all vote favorably this would add twenty-seven more electors to the thirty-seven, making sixty-four out of a total of 531 to be chosen. It must be apparent to the average observer that if the women in the states named should take an independent political position in the coming contest they would practically hold the balance of power in all the states named. In other words, the electors who might be favored with their votes would in all probability be chosen. A very much smaller number of electoral votes than sixty-four, held in doubt, has often disturbed the politicians up to the announcement of the result; there is every reason for believing that their uncertainty with regard to the vote of the suffrage states this year will prevent them from predicting results with too much confidence.

It would be as nonsensical as unjust to assume that women will vote as a sex or that they will be altogether influenced in the exercise of the franchise by their nearest male adult relatives. A fairer and a more rational view to take would be that for the most part they will act with individual independence and use their best judgment. No one, no matter how near, can exercise any control over any of them in the performance of the final act. They are entitled to all the privileges and immunities and safeguards of the secret ballot. To speculate as to their course in the mass would be folly; all that is definitely known at present is that woman has become a factor, and an important one, in American national politics.

THERE is objection to the word "stadium" in New Haven, and it is likely that the old-fashioned name of "stand" will be used in describing the new elevated seats from which Yale baseball games are henceforth to be seen. But what is a name more or less among people who root.

ASSUMING that the government had within easy reach the \$12,000,000,000 with which Victor L. Berger says it should buy out all the trusts, it would then have to spend as much more to control the men it bought them from. This is really a matter that cannot be disposed of in an off-hand conversation.

IT IS now settled that man has been on earth not merely 25,000, but 100,000 years. To judge by what they pretend to know, some men must have been on earth much longer even than that.

### Other Products of the Desert

THE Huntley reclamation project in Montana is by no means one of the greatest, but it has progressed to the point where it is very interesting. The estimated number of acres to be reclaimed from the desert in this undertaking is 32,405. Last year the reclamation service was able to supply water to 28,805 acres of this area; at that time 12,000 acres were irrigated under water-right applications. The mileage of canals in the tract is 270. It was necessary to remove 1,443,000 cubic yards of common earth, 15,200 cubic yards of hardpan and 10,000 cubic yards of rock, and to use 11,300 cubic yards of concrete in carrying on this work. These are some of the cold, mechanical facts. Of greater moment are some of the results already achieved. The farmers who have settled in this strip of "desert," generally on forty-acre holdings, it appears, have prospered finely in the last two or three years. Last year's crops were abundant and they got good prices for everything they raised. Up to the present time the settlement has been almost entirely agricultural, almost exclusively rural. Now comes a change.

The government announces an important sale of lots in each of three townsites beginning on April 18. The lots to be disposed of, it is said, are mainly in the business portions of the towns, which have already been named Ballantine, Worden and Pompey's Pillar. These are as much a product of the reclaimed desert as the grain and vegetables that the farmers out there are raising with comparatively little difficulty. Such towns and villages as have grown up already have been literally forced into existence by the necessities of the settlers. With the government sales of lots business men of larger capital and more extended experience will, of course, be attracted. The reclamation service does not hesitate to say in this connection that in the new communities there are always opportunities for business men of all classes. In many of the towns throughout the reclaimed sections, we are told, there is great need for commercial and manufacturing enterprises to supply the wants of a rapidly growing agricultural population. Not only in the towns named, but in many other towns laid out by the government on reclamation projects, desirable lots are to be had on easy terms. In the case of the sales for April all purchasers of lots on the day of sale will be given five years to complete their payments. The three towns named are on a main line of railway.

Usually when matters of this kind are presented by the newspapers there is more or less of a demand upon them for information. In the present instance it will, therefore, be well to say that the statistician of the reclamation service, Washington, D. C., will, if applied to, give all the necessary information that may be desired. It is recognized by the government, as it is by the press, that there are thousands of people in the larger cities and towns who for various reasons would be glad to have such opportunities as those arising in the irrigated regions of the West presented to them. It is in the interest of good public policy, indeed, that these people shall be informed with regard to the possibilities of establishing themselves in new fields.

### Woman as a Factor in National Politics

THE banquet in honor of William Dean Howells, which his publisher is giving tomorrow to a large number of men and women of letters will call forth, no doubt, reappraisals of a man who reached his time of great popularity and influence during the last years of the last century. Few may care to echo completely the dictum of an American critic that Tolstoi was "the rock upon which the genius of Howells was broken and ruined." But it is a fact that of late years he has not been as conspicuous as during the era when he was content to be pioneer in realistic fiction and when he had not taken upon himself the role of social reformer. The author of "Sils Lapham," "A Modern Instance" and "A Hazard of New Fortunes" was a much more imposing figure than the author of "Altruria" and similar fantasies in social reconstruction, precisely as the Tolstoi of "Anna Karenina" was more of an "immortal" than the Tolstoi who turned pamphleteer in the cause of asceticism and non-resistance. The Howells of a Boston environment was a much more significant figure than the Howells of New York has been. He used a larger canvas when at work on the Charles. New York subdued him to sketches, delightful autobiographical recollections and verse tinged with more or less of pessimism. Recent national trends have not found him sympathetic. The way of the world has not pleased him.

In the realm of criticism of literature and life the Ohio-born and non-academic journalist, who rose to the pinnacle of editing the Atlantic ere he left the tripod, has been kindly intentioned and usually helpful. That he will, as critic, rank ultimately with Lowell or Brownell of the present may be questioned. Possibly he has been too much of a partisan in behalf of "parlor socialism," too belittling as an assailant of romanticism, and too attenuated and trite in his treatment of some of the homely commonplaces of life to suit many readers. But after all such discount is made, he remains an honored figure in American letters, a man who has enjoyed the friendship of the greatest of his contemporaries, an inspirational force in the lives of younger authors whom he has personally advised and one of the first men of his generation to foresee and welcome the era of social transformation and ethical challenge in which western civilization finds itself today. By his fiction, by his polemical disquisitions, by his formal criticism and by his verse Mr. Howells has aided in furthering the coming of democracy. Sometimes the artist has predominated and sometimes the social philosopher and preacher. But always, even when the message has subtly indicated the messenger's own agnosticism or bewilderment, the intention has been to raise humanity and to cheer it.

### Investigating a State

IT IS never possible to say what circumstances may present in a graphic and intelligible way a question that hitherto has remained to some extent in the realm of generalities, but the debate in the United States Senate on Senator Poindexter's resolution for a federal investigation of conditions at Lawrence has presented, at least to the American public, questions of a rather wider scope than the senator probably imagined, and has done so, moreover, in a pretty concrete form. The activity of the police at Lawrence has undoubtedly taken a form that is easily criticized, and it is easily possible that the authorities have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. To deny this possibility would be unfair. But admit all this and there remains too much doubt, and that doubt in favor of the authorities, whether a number of children and their parents have not been exploited as a move in the fight on the part of an organization that has so far only shown itself the foe of every idea of American government.

In addition to the paramount question of the protection of peaceable native citizens from the lawlessness of professed aliens, a question that today touches every city in the United States, is the one brought out by Senator Lodge when he read the despatch from Mr. Golden, namely, of how sincere and valuable an element among the strikers is this action in regard to these children a real manifestation. Senator Gallinger seems to believe that his brother legislator, in presenting his resolution, has involved himself in an attempt to impeach the integrity of a state, when it is not plainly shown that the integrity of that state is in any sort of danger. But of course no man who bases his ideas of constitutional free self-government on the strict observance of the rights of the people can be, without reflection or a fair examination of the facts, prepared at a moment's notice to deny the people the right of attending to their own affairs.

In no better way could the interference of a centralized government with the functions of a state have been described than in the construction of the debate to which we have referred. There was no question of the personal relations that are so often involved in such a discussion, no small and proscribed sect prayed for justice, no one man or one group of men contend against the denial of a right; on the contrary, the specific question was raised in no uncertain way for those that can interpret for themselves, Shall a state of the Union be allowed to exercise those functions that it possessed before and after the erection of the federal constitution? The character of the argument was such as to show that however great the provocation men may have received in detached instances and however the law may have been misapplied at Lawrence, the situation can only be healed by the moral sense of the citizens themselves and the agencies to which they have delegated its expression and enforcement. This moral sense must be supplied by Massachusetts and not by Washington.

BOTH Republicanism and Democracy are to be rescued in the impending contest, no matter what the cost, and the question is whether the public will be any better pleased with the rescuers than they are with those from whom they are to be rescued. However, it is for the public to say how the rescue shall be conducted.

MEMBERS of the Kansas City Woman's Dining Club cannot see where Martha Washington had any advantage of them. This is the real transmogrify feeling, and it is a real pleasure to find it asserting itself again.

SO FAR as can be seen, Arizona is behaving herself with becoming modesty. Here is another proof of the fact that sedateness comes arm-in-arm with responsibility.

IF ALL of the Browning societies of the world be revived for the occasion, the Browning centenary in May should be the biggest one yet.